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'PRACTICAL DISCUSSION' OF ARMS INITIATIVES URGED

LD091551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 6

[B. Bogatov article: "The Linchpin of Soviet Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The struggle to reduce the threat of war and to curb the arms race has always been and remains the linchpin of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet government. The report delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev puts forward constructive ideas and realistic proposals which are in organic continuation and development of the peace program formulated at the 24th and 25th party congresses.

On the international plane the period under review was a complex and troubled period, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. It was marked by an immense struggle between the two trends in world politics: on the one hand, the course of curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom; on the other, the course of undermining detente and intensifying the arms race, the policy of threats and interference in other people's affairs, and the suppression of the liberation struggle. Having taken it into their heads to impede the objective course of world events, toward the end of the seventies the most bellicose imperialist circles tried to intensify the arms race and heighten international tension.

Military spending by the United States and the other NATO countries is increasing at an unprecedented rate. The Pentagon's highest ever peacetime budget appropriations have been approved: the astronomical sums of $178 billion in fiscal 1981 and more than $226 billion in 1982.

This shows imperialist circles' clear intention of altering the existing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which under current conditions is objectively serving to preserve peace.

The Soviet Union has never sought, nor does it now seek, military superiority over the other side. This is not our policy, it was stated at the CPSU congress. But neither will we allow such superiority to be created over us. Attempts to do so or to talk to us from a position of strength are absolutely futile!

To dream of winning the arms race is an insane utopia. This race and the persisting tension in the world must be halted--this is the task. The Soviet Union is ready to join with the United States to fight this real threat, if in the end it can look at things realistically, as well as with the European states and every country in the world.

So, which is it to be: strengthening peace or global confrontation, continuing the arms race or curbing it? These are the most important questions of our troubled time. Their solution holds the key to a peaceful future for human society.

The Soviet Union upholds and consistently implements the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. No other state in the world has presented mankind with such a broad spectrum of peace-loving initiatives as our country. Thanks to them there have been many positive achievements in recent years.

An enormous amount of work was done on the preparation of a strategic arms limitation treaty with the United States, and we are not to blame for the fact that it has still not been ratified. A measure of progress was also achieved in the course of the talks with the United States and Britain on a complete ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. It was our country's initiative not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries which do not allow such weapons to be deployed on their territory. There have been other proposals: to halt the manufacture of nuclear weapons and start reducing stockpiles of such weapons until they are completely abolished. The Soviet Union is also actively seeking a ban on all other mass destruction weapons.

The convention on the prohibition of the modification of the natural environment for military pruposes entered into force in the seventies. The main points of a treaty banning radiological weapons have been tentatively agreed. Albeit intolerably slowly, talks are continuing on banning chemical weapons. Plans to deploy neutron weapons in West Europe were successfully suspended as a result of the actions of peace-loving forces. In this connection it was confirmed at the congress that the USSR will not start producing neutron weapons unless other states develop them, and that it is prepared to conclude an agreement banning them once and for all.

In its efforts to strengthen military detente in Europe the USSR and its allies specifically proposed that all the states which participated in the all-European conference conclude a treaty not to use nuclear or conventional arms against one another and not to expand existing or to create new military groupings in Europe or beyond its borders. The convening of an all-European conference to solve questions relating to military detente and disarmament in Europe has been proposed.

At the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe our country has taken and continues to take a constructive position aimed at achieving progress. The socialist countries have gone more than halfway in these talks to meet the Western participants. If the countries of the West continue to delay the conclusions of these talks while at the same time building up their military potential in Europe, we will of course have to take account of this fact.

The actions of our party and state aimed at strengthening international security and curbing the arms race accord with the desires of other countries and peoples. This is exemplified by the proposals for declaring vast areas of the world nuclear free zones and for creating peace zones being submitted by many states on different continents.

As was pointed out at the congress, the world situation now requires further new efforts to eliminate the threat of war and to strengthen international security. To this end the congress put forward a package of major new ideas and realistic proposals.

Thus it declared the Soviet Union's willingness to continue forthwith talks with the United States on limiting strategic arms, preserving everything positive achieved in this sphere to date. Such talks can, of course, only be conducted on the basis of equality and equal security. All the other nuclear powers must be involved in them at the proper time.

At the same time the USSR's willingness to have talks on limiting arms of any kind was stressed. A specific proposal was made to negotiate a limit on the deployment of the new Ohio class submarines in the United States and similar submarines in the USSR and a ban on modernizing existing or creating new ballistic missiles deployed on these submarines.

A major step was taken toward checking that dangerous stockpiling of nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union proposed negotiating a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear missile devices in Europe--in other words, freezing the number and quality of existing devices, including of course U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in the region. We also propose starting talks on reducing the number of such facilities on what could be a very considerable scale if, of course, the other side is willing. The most important thing is to ensure that no one aims to achieve military advantages and that equilibrium is maintained at a lower level.

Far-reaching initiatives were taken on an important question for European security--the elaboration of balanced confidence-building measures in the military sphere. In addition to its previously expressed willingness to expand the range of confidence-building measures the USSR is now also willing to considerably expand the area of these measures' application.

It is a question of extending them to the whole of the European part of the USSR, provided there is a corresponding expansion of the area of confidence-building measures on the Western countries' part.

Another area for the application of confidence-building measures could be the Far East, where the USSR, China and Japan are neighbors and where there are also U.S. military bases. The USSR would welcome talks on this question with all the countries concerned.

The Soviet Union's constructive approach to ensuring peace in the Persian Gulf region and the approaches to it was expressed in the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India. As was stated at the congress, the USSR does not object to questions relating to Afghanistan being discussed together with questions relating to the security of the Persian Gulf. It is, of course, also willing to take part in a separate settlement of the Afghanistan situation. Of course, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem, and certainly not Afghan internal affairs, can be considered here.

Convening a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the council member-states' top leaders to explore ways of improving the international situation and preventing war would be a big and useful step. If it were wished, the leaders of other countries could take part in the session.

Firm barriers must be placed in the path of the arms race. In order to erect them the peoples must know the truth about the disastrous consequences of nuclear war. Our country, therefore, proposes that an authoritative international committee be created to show the vital necessity of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. It would be made up of the most eminent scientists from every country.

The implementation of each of these proposals would represent an important step toward the preservation and consolidation of peace. It is, therefore, understandable that the USSR's foreign policy initiatives are now the focus of world politics. They are setting in motion impressive political forces, opening up clear vistas before them.

The fact that under the present, more complex international conditions and in the face of attempts by imperialist circles to foist a head-on confrontation on the world the 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the party's peace-loving course was greeted with great satisfaction by broad circles of the public. Prominent politicians, statesmen, public figures, trade-unionists, clergymen, scientists and people from all walks of life and of every persuasion are expressing their support for the Soviet peace initiatives. These proposals' realism, timeliness and deep humanity are winning over people in their millions. They rightly regard them as the land of the soviets' "new peace offensive."

Thus the well-known U.S. public figure F. Neal, vice president of the Committee for East-West Accord, pointed out that the initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations and improving the international climate as a whole are particularly timely. He remarked on the "reasonable and extremely topical Soviet proposals," in whose implementation "not only the American and Soviet people but the whole of mankind have a vested interest."

Rear Adm G. Larocque, a U.S. authority on military affairs, said "the Soviet leader has given the new U.S. administration an excellent opportunity of calmly discussing the problems underlying the disagreements between the USSR and the United States."

M. Foot, leader of the Labor Party, has called on the British government to "view constructively L.I. Brezhnev's proposal for halting the arms race both in Europe and worldwide."

The Soviet initiatives were also met with interest among the ruling circles of many Western countries, especially as they cannot fail to notice the profoundly positive response to them on the part of the public there.

But other voices can be heard in the discussion of the USSR's new proposals. There are those who propose avoiding examining them in a businesslike manner and sitting tight behind a barrage of reservations and preconditions.

The Western states will be making a big mistake if they merely dismiss the new Soviet proposals, former Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme said. The same view has expressed in a statement by W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany: "The West would be extremely ill-advised if first it failed to study these proposals and then failed to make full use of them for talks."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently sent messages to the heads of state and government of a number of states drawing their attention once again to the initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. The messages express the hope that the Soviet proposals will be properly studied by the governments of the countries concerned.

These proposals must be transferred forthwith to the plane of practical discussion. Counting on its proposals receiving objective and serious consideration, the Soviet Union awaits a sensible and constructive reply, as do the peoples of the world and all people of good will who cherish peace, detente and international cooperation.

U.S. OPPOSES EUROPEANS' DESIRE FOR DETENTE

LD091303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Col V. Mikhaylov under the rubric "The Course is the People's Security": "In the Interests of Military Detente"]

[Text] Europe is detente's trailblazer. In the seventies the peoples of this continent felt a marked drop in tension. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, it was here that the development of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems got off to quite a good start in general. Economic, scientific and technical and cultural ties grew, acquiring new qualities. The basis was formed for mutual trust and active cooperation between states.

Detente was the objective result of many factors. Among them an important place is occupied by the equilibrium of military forces in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which has taken shape in recent years. The strict observance of the principle of the sides' equal security and the preservation of the approximate military parity prevailing in Europe are undoubtedly helping to intensify detente and can serve as a real basis for strengthening mutual trust.

However, in recent years the aggressive imperialist forces' policy has led to the point where much of what has been achieved by the peoples on the paths of intensifying detente has been jettisoned. International tension has grown considerably again, with all the dangerous ensuing consequences.

The present break in international relations, as is well known, occurred through the fault of the United States and several other NATO countries. It was the result of the reactionary imperialist circles' desire to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries and gain the opportunity to speak with them "from a position of strength." As a result Europe has found itself at a crossroads. One road leads to negotiations and agreements in the spirit of detente and to the consolidation of international security. The other leads to cold war, the further buildup of armaments and accelerated militarist preparations aimed at unleashing hot war.

Which road should we take? The Europeans, of course, would like to follow the path of peace and good-neighborliness. But Washington is seeking to draw the West European countries into its global strategy and is forcibly compelling them to follow in a totally different direction.

Let us recall a few recent facts. Under U.S. pressure Norway has agreed to stockpile U.S. heavy combat equipment and armaments on its territory. Luxembourg has been forced to make its territory available for the construction of two Pentagon military bases. Greece has been dragged almost by force into the NATO military organization. There is an attempt to impose on Cyprus a settlement advantageous to the NATO bloc. At the forthcoming May session of the NATO Council it is planned to discuss the question of expanding the bloc's geographical "sphere of operations." The public of the West European countries is being subjected to strenuous conditioning to force it to come to terms with the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons and neutron and chemical weapons here.

It is in Europe that the most powerful groupings of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces confront each other. Attempts to disrupt the equilibrium existing between them are dangerous in themselves. And the further "arms upgrading" of the NATO bloc with modern missiles, still more with the neutron weapon--that detonator of a world nuclear conflict--could bring European civilization to the brink of catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not seeking to gain military superiority. They urge the West to make the process of detente irreversible, to supplement political detente with military detente. The socialist countries' consistent peace-loving policy has been confirmed in practice. The 26th CPSU Congress and the peace program for the eighties it advanced and the peace initiatives set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the party Central Committee report imparted new impetus to this policy. Among these the package of measures to strengthen military detente in Europe occupies a large place.

Military detente is an important addition to political detente. It is a process of restructuring military-political relations between states aimed at limiting the role of military force in international relations and reducing the danger of the outbreak of military conflicts and wars. It includes measures to limit the arms race and primarily quantitative and qualitative restrictions on strategic armaments; the easing of military confrontation by reducing the numerical strength of troops and the quantity of armaments of the military blocs and groupings; the elimination of the military bases outside the states' national territories; the reduction of deliveries of weapons and military equipment to other countries; the conclusion of agreements limiting countries' military activity, and the expansion of confidence-building measures between states.

Seeking for many years an advance in the sphere of military detente in Europe, the Soviet Union together with the other Warsaw Pact states has elaborated and advanced a realistic program in this sphere of vital importance for the peoples. The socialist countries have in particular suggested to all states which took part in the all-European conference that they conclude a treaty renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons against each other; that they not expand the circle of members of military-political groupings in Europe and not create new military blocs on this and other continents; that they take steps to strengthen the nonnuclear states' guarantees of security, which was reaffirmed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the question from the Greek newspaper TA NEA, published yesterday; that they "freeze" the numbers of armed forces in the zone covered by the Final Act; and that they expand confidence-building measures between states.

The compromise proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in 1980 at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe open up real prospects for concluding a first agreement on this score. At the same time, as is well known, the Soviet Union has already withdrawn unilaterally from the GDR 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment. Moreover, in order to advance the Vienna talks from a standstill the Soviet Union has stated its readiness to reduce its troops in central Europe by a further 20,000 men if the United States withdraws 13,000 of its servicemen from this area.

How is the West responding to our practical deeds? The NATO countries are persistently refusing the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, declining to give a constructive response to the socialist states' proposals. And the point here is that the NATO countries would like to bring matters to the point of altering the equilibrium of forces in their favor.

The measures advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at continuing and intensifying detente and the USSR's struggle to halt the arms race have again graphically shown the whole world that the Soviet Union is countering the West's course toward the intensification of the danger of war with the line of active defense of peace and the normalization of the international situation. People throughout the world are awaiting the implementation of this program.

Enormous significance for the peoples of Europe and the entire world would be attached to the adoption of the proposal put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress to impose a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR in Europe, that is, to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of these weapons including, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region. The readiness is expressed not only to limit but also to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe. This proposal is feasible and could halt the arms race and stop the growth of the sides' nuclear potentials. The moratorium proposal is based on the present overall military-strategic equilibrium between the United States and the sides' military parity in Europe. At the same time it could also continue to ensure the equal correlation of forces in this region and will serve to ease tension and reduce armaments and will promote military detente.

The majority of European countries reacted positively to the Soviet proposal. However, the position of some NATO state figures is perplexing. Without bothering with arguments—indeed, such arguments do not exist in nature--they allege that a moratorium would give the Soviet Union a one-sided advantage. NATO's "arms upgrading," they assert, "is inevitable." This position is dangerous not only on the plane of blocking the USSR's peace initiatives, it is also dangerous to the NATO countries and their population in general. The democratic public in these countries and particularly the FRG is profoundly alarmed at the transformation of the country's territory into a U.S. and NATO nuclear missile arsenal. "In terms of nuclear weapons saturation West German territory is already unequalled in the world," the statement of the West German Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Disarmament says.

The interests of military detente in Europe are also served by another Soviet initiative set forth in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. The USSR suggests that the countries which took part in the Helsinki conference should agree on the further expansion of confidence-building measures in the military sphere which are being undertaken at that conference's decision.

Confidence-building measures are an amalgam of coordinated measures designed to help to reduce the danger of a military conflict and an incorrect understanding or incorrect estimation of the military activity of any state by other states for lack of clear and timely information about such activity. This also includes advance notification of ground forces' military exercises, which has already become the European countries' practice, and the invitation of observers from other countries to these exercises. Such measures are now implemented on the territories of the European states, including the western regions of the USSR, but the Soviet Union has already stated frequently that it is prepared to go further--to give notification also of naval and air force exercises. The USSR also confirms its previous proposal that notification should also be given of large-scale troop movements.

All this is undoubtedly of considerable significance for building confidence among states in the military sphere. And now, from the lofty rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev has suggested agreeing on the further expansion of confidence-building measures.

The Soviet Union proposes extending confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR on condition, of course, that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states. The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that the implementation of this proposal will promote progress in military detente.

The Soviet Union has undertaken considerable efforts to reach coordinated decisions with the Western countries on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Our proposals concerning both confidence-building measures themselves and the zones of their application are well-known. They make it possible to resolve also the difficulties which have emerged at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which signed the Final Act in Helsinki.

The task now consists in agreeing definitively on an approach to this matter on the basis of existing proposals. The basic thing is the reciprocity and balance of the commitments of all states taking part, which should exclude the acquisition of privileges by anyone at the expense of others.

The proposals for the easing of the threat of war and curbing the nuclear arms race, for military detente in Europe and the consolidation of confidence-building measures which were advanced by the Soviet Union are dictated by the interests of the security not only of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries but also the interests of the peoples of all European states. They demand steps in response from the Western countries' governments. Only talks in a constructive spirit and military detente, and not "arms upgrading" can resolve Europe's explosive problems. The Soviet Union has had its say. It is now up to the other side.

DYESS STATEMENT ON SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL HIT

LD091600 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 81

["Washington's True Intentions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes: Trying somehow to substantiate his negative attitude to the Soviet proposal concerning a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles of NATO countries and the USSR the spokesman of the U.S. Department of State Dyess stated that this proposal will "prevent NATO from modernising its theatre nuclear weapons and at the same time help the growth of Soviet superiority in this field."

The reference to the supposedly existing "Soviet superiority" was obviously needed by the State Department spokesman to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's peace proposal which has evoked a very positive response in broad political circles and among the public in Western Europe and other areas of the world.

For Mr. Dyess cannot claim not to know that many high-placed Western leaders, including his immediate superior, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, have many times admitted the fact of the approximate balance of the military-strategic forces of the USSR and the United States.

And when the State Department spokesman now tries to question this face he clearly gives away the true intentions of Washington, its desire to disrupt this approximate balance in favour of the United States. But Dyess, in fact, admitted these intentions himself when he blurted out that adoption of the Soviet-proposed moratorium would prevent Washington from fulfilling its plans of "modernising NATO nuclear forces", that its plans of turning Western Europe into an American nuclear-missile bridgehead.

The matter is that the new medium-range missiles that the United States wants to deploy in Western Europe under the pretext of "modernising NATO theatre nuclear weapons" would, together with the American forward-based nuclear means, substantially increase the strategic offensive potential of the United States targeted on areas deep inside the USSR, whereas the modernised Soviet missiles, designated "SS-20" in the West, cannot reach the territory of the United States.

In addition to this, the American medium-range missiles, which are different from the inter-continental ballistic missiles deployed in the United States can reach the territory of the USSR within minutes, would considerably expand the arsenal of American means intended for dealing the first, sudden strike.

It is absolutely clear that the Soviet Union would not be able to accept such a violation of the military-strategic equilibrium and would be compelled to take reply measures to protect its security. The proposed moratorium is precisely directed at preventing such a violation of the equilibrium and at preventing a new, exceptionally dangerous round in the nuclear arms race.

CONCLUSION OF 23D ROUND OF MBFR TALKS REPORTED

LD091114 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 9 Apr, TASS--The final plenary session of the 23rd round of the talks on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The session was addressed by the heads of the delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States.

It was announced at a press conference that the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, pointed out in his speech that the 23rd round of the Vienna talks was held in the period of the continuing aggravation of the international situation, when the opponents of detente are whipping up enmity between states, are trying to upset the military-strategical balance in Europe and undermine international stability.

The 26th CPSU Congress countered this course which is pushing people to a dangerous brink of armed conflict by an extensive programme of concrete measures of preserving peace, strengthening and deepening detente. An ardent call to uphold detente and prevent a new cycle of the arms race was made on these days also at the highest party forums of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Pointing out that the reduction of troops and armaments is among the major items of ensuring European security, the Soviet representative stressed particular responsiblity, which now rests on the countries participating in the Vienna talks, for the elaboration of practical accords on the reduction and limitation of military potentials of the sides in central Europe.

Thanks chiefly to the efforts of the socialist countries, already developed at the talks is quite a broad understanding of the fact that elements, connected with the reduction and limitation of the ground troops of the USSR and the United States, should be included into the first-phase agreement. Accord was also reached during this round as regards the dates of the withdrawal from the cutback area, and that the first-phase agreement will operate for three years.

However, due to the absence of the West's response to the compromise proposals of the socialist countries, and primarily to their July and November initiatives of 1980, still unsettled are the cardinal questions of the talks--on the volumes and order of the reduction of the Soviet and American troops, on "freezing" the numerical strength of the troops of other direct participants, on the reduction of armaments, and some other issues.

The so-called "numerical debate", artificially imposed by the West, causes an unjustified and lengthy delay in the preparation of the first-stage agreement. The Western participants are trying to illegally use the debate to obtain information not only about the numerical strength of the armed forces of the socialist countries but also about their organisational structure. As to the West, it keeps secret everything which concerns its methods of counting the troops of the socialist countries, raises its estimates of their numerical strength, although it is common knowledge that the numerical strength did not grow, but was even reduced in connection with the unilateral withdrawal from the region of 20,000 Soviet servicemen.

Leonid Brezhnev stated in his speech at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on April 7 that "the experience of history, including of the past decades, convincingly says: Success in negotiations between states comes only when the attempts to dictate their terms to each other are discarded, when there is a real will for peace and mutual respect for each other's interests."

In conclusion, the Soviet delegation called on the Western participants in the talks to use the working recess between the rounds for a businesslike and thorough examination of the proposals of the socialist countries and for preparing a constructive response to them.

The talks will be resumed in mid-May.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE WELCOMES BREZHNEV'S COMMENTS

LD091950 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 8 Apr, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Goncharov writes: "The participants in the Madrid meeting, in the opinion of our delegation, have already achieved much," the TASS correspondent was told by the Polish deputy minister of foreign affairs, head of the Polish delegation M. Dobrosielski. "I believe that the draft final document of the Madrid meeting, submitted by neutral and nonaligned states, is a big contribution to its work. Of course, in our opinion this document cannot be accepted in the form in which it was submitted but there is no doubt at all that it creates a good basis for further work. I would like to say that it is precisely during the past several days that much progress has been achieved at the meeting on the main questions, including on the question of implementation of the principles of the final act of the European conference. Most West European countries, not only the neutral and nonaligned ones but also a number of NATO member-states are showing deep interest in the success of the meeting. But the big pressure put on NATO countries by the United States and Britain is visible. We hope, however, that the vital interests of the entire family of European peoples will take the upper hand and the Madrid forum will end in success."

"The constructive proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, including the initiatives concerning the Madrid meeting, have directly opened for this forum new perspectives, introduced a new spirit and imparted new energy," M. Dobrosielski went on. "Nobody who has taken the floor in Madrid could deny that these proposals of the USSR are very serious ones, that they pursue the aim of achieving detente and disarmament in Europe, that they take into account the interests of all states participating in the meeting and do not inflict damage to the security of any state."

Further M. Dobrosielski expressed satisfaction that the participants in the meeting had managed to reach agreement on important and extensive texts concerning all the ten principles of the final act. "We are gratified that the Polish-Soviet proposal that the principles of the final act be included in the legislation of member-countries of the meeting found its reflection in them," Dobrosielski said.

It is an extremely important factor that all the participants in the meeting agree that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be convened. But unfortunately the Western states--members of NATO--are yet to reply to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals the implementation of which could be and would be a turning point in the cause of developing detente in Europe. If the Western states displayed only a fraction of the political goodwill that was displayed by the Soviet Union we could very quickly reach a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

There exist already quite many agreed upon texts on the "Second Basket" (economy and scientific-technical cooperation), and also on questions of culture and education ("Third Basket"). Comparing what we have succeeded in jointly working out in Madrid with what had been agreed upon during the same period in Belgrade three years ago, we can say that at the present meeting we have moved far ahead. This circumstance is the more important that the overall situation in the world now is much more complicated than during the Belgrade meeting.

In short there is every reason for ending the Madrid meeting with a concrete positive document. What is needed for this is only the political goodwill of the leading Western NATO states. But unfortunately to this day they are not demonstrating such goodwill.

M. Dobrosielski noted that the proposals set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress complicate the activities of those who would like to frustrate detente. Attitude to these proposals is a touch stone, a test of the true intentions of each delegation.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Prague is a consistent development of these initiatives. We in Poland, just like the peoples in all countries of Europe, regard the threat of nuclear war as the biggest danger. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, in particular on the moratorium, are directed at removing this threat. Every person who has not lost commonsense should positively respond to the proposed moratorium.

In conclusion I want to say that it was with much appreciation and gratitude that we responded to what Leonid Brezhnev said on questions concerning our motherland--Poland. I am convinced that truly patriotically thinking people in Poland realise that our country can exist only as an independent, socialist state. I am convinced that all patriotic forces will unite their efforts and we will find the way out from the present complex situation by political means and that Poland will remain as before a strong link in the socialist community, M. Dobrosielski said in conclusion.

COMMENTARY ON HAIG, WEINBERGER FOREIGN VISITS

LD091706 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Vladyslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Two officials of the new U.S. administration made foreign tours to regions which are of primary importance for strengthening international security--Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in Western Europe, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the Middle East. The U.S. administration has before it some concrete and peaceful Soviet proposals on each of these problems. The basic objective of these proposals is to stem the current dangerous turn of events, achieve agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, and acting together with other countries concerned, reach agreements that would be acceptable to all and which would promote the cause of a lasting peace.

It's interesting to note that neither the chief of the Pentagon nor the chief of the State Department made any mention of the chances and prospects of such cooperation in regions they visited, although such settlements could help curb the arms race, reduce tension and promote the cause of international cooperation. As it is, both these U.S. officials have been doing just the opposite, so to speak. Defense Secretary Weinberger spoke on Tuesday at the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn. From what is reported about the session, he does not want to hear anything about the moratorium on siting additional weapons on [words indistinct] proposed by the Soviet side. All he wants is to obtain the consent of all NATO countries on siting in Western Europe another 572 U.S. nuclear missiles targeted at the Soviet Union. And that despite the fact that attempts to gain military superiority are fraught with a grave threat to all nations.

Now let's see what's going on in the Middle East and southwest Asia, the place toured by Secretary of State Haig. It's easy to see that on practically all problems of this region, the U.S. administration can act in conjunction with the Soviet Union and other countries concerned in order to ensure a just settlement of outstanding problems, freedom of trade and safety of shipping. The U.S. administration has before it concrete Soviet proposals for calling an international conference on the Middle East, on the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf, on settling problems related to Afghanistan and on ensuring the freedom of navigation. On his foreign tour, Secretary of State Haig did not seek ways of obtaining a peaceful settlement of problems of that region. He was concerned over something entirely different, including such things as equipping U.S. military bases, setting up new stockpiles of American weapons, plans of basing thousands of U.S. troops in the Sinai and arms supplies to Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. In other words, he was concerned about turning the Middle East and southwest Asia into a powder keg. And that means no change in the already explosive situation there.

To (?push through) their militarist plans, both Haig and Weinberger kept mentioning an ostensible Soviet military threat, and they did so at a time when the nations are expecting from Washington a meaningful answer to concrete and peaceful Soviet proposals. One can only regret that U.S. political leaders fail to show any eagerness to open the talks proposed by the Soviet side and invent instead all sorts of excuses for stepping up the arms race. They are also making all sorts of claims on the Soviet side and put forward all sorts of preconditions. By taking this stand, they (?assume) a serious responsibility, because without honest talks, there can be no lasting peace.

WEINBERGER ACCUSED OF FUELING INTERNATIONAL TENSION

LD091239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "Who Is Against Detente": "Minister With a Shovel"]

[Text] Caspar (Cap) Weinberger adores opera and ballet. Nor is he against doing a bit of acting himself. He has played many parts on the political scene.

He was a local legislator and administrator in California and has headed the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In the eyes of the Americans these have invariably been tragic roles. Both in California and in Washington Weinberger mercilessly slashed expediture on social needs. For this he was nicknamed "Cap the Knife."

So many roles, but for more than a third of a century they were all civilian ones. After 1945, when young Caspar left the army with the rank of captain, he never again put on his officer's uniform, and showed not the slightest interest in military questions.

What astonishment there was in the capital when the former captain was appointed chief of the Pentagon. After all he is "a novice in military matters" the Washington POST said in surprise. "He displays practically total ignorance on defense matters." At the Senate hearings to confirm his candidacy Weinberger was helplessly out of his depth, like a primary school pupil taking an examination in higher mathematics. At his first press conference the brand new defense secretary began with a phrase almost like something out of "Hamlet": "Ladies and gentlemen, I am torn between a desire to answer all your questions and the fact that I cannot tell you anything specific."

He then answered almost all the questions with "I don't know...."

The White House was bombarded with questions: Why had such an ignoramus been placed at the head of the military department in the nuclear missile age? The answer was: There are too many strategists like Secretary of State General Alexander Haig in the new administration and, therefore, an experienced civil administrator is perfectly adequate for the Pentagon.

One highly placed old-timer in the capital predicted to a TIME magazine correspondent: "The generals and admirals will chew him up and spit him out in 15 minutes." But something else happened. Using this indelicate phraseology we could say: The military "chewed over" the new defense secretary and let him out into the world again in the form of an obedient drummer and bard of militarism.

Besides, reincarnations are nothing new for Weinberger. It is as if Cap the Knife never existed. Without even glancing at the draft military budgets for this and the next fiscal year, the defense secretary demanded a sharp increase in appropriations to the Pentagon. Now all of Washington calls the defense secretary "Cap the Shovel." That is, a shovel which throws hundreds of billions of dollars into the bottomless pit of military spending.

The "hawks" in the Congress are thunderously applauding Cap the Shovel. "You're in tune with us" Congressman S. Stratton gratefully told the defense secretary on their behalf.

Perhaps the chief's incompetence in military affairs even suits the generals and admirals. Four-Star General Haig, former supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, admits the existence of approximate parity of combined strategic forces between the USSR and the United States. But the former Captain Weinberger, reading from the cribs of his uniformed subordinates, is loudly declaiming about a "dangerous imbalance." A convenient fairytale for justifying the arms race.

Getting into the part, Weinberger is adopting a strategist's pose with increasing frequency. And now he is already expounding to the ladies and gentlemen without apology and with aplomb the aggressive military doctrine of the United States. That is, because the prompt box is nearby.

Weinberger has grasped that in Washington today it is easiest to win laurels by adopting an anti-Soviet stance. So he is trying to outdo his colleages in inventing slander about the Soviet Union. A CIA draft report was circulated for official use in the U.S. capital at the end of March. This document contained a forced admission of the absence of any reliable evidence of the USSR's involvement in international terrorism. Weinberger immediately pounced on this self-revealing material. It appears that he knew for certain what was not even known to the intelligence agency and in fact had "quite conclusive evidence" about "the Soviet Union's involvement in training and arming terrorist groups." He insists that the CIA is still to make a "final judgment."

The defense secretary has now embarked on a campaign against the USSR, Poland and other Warsaw Pact countries. He does not like, you see, the planned "Soyuz-81" joint command and staff exercises, which are being held on the territory of four fraternal countries. The demonstrative military exercises which are held regularly by the Atlantic powers have "slipped his mind." Thus in the U.S. strategic command exercises "Global Shield-81," which were unprecedented in scale, up to 400 strategic bombers equipped with nuclear weapons were put into the air and intercontinental ballistic missiles launched in the direction of the USSR [ v storonu SSR]. And more than one-third of a million servicemen, many thousands of tanks and military aircraft and 400 warships took part in the impressive "Autumn Forge-80" NATO maneuvers. These "war games" covered enormous expanses of Europe--from the Arctic to the Mediterranean. The scenario of the NATO March staff exercises "Unitex-81" envisaged first nuclear strikes against the socialist countries. Such provocative games are "in the order of things" for the Pentagon.

And Weinberger is making this unimaginable noise about planned Warsaw Pact exercises. He is forcefully expressing his "great concern." He is unceremoniously trying to tell other sovereign states where, when and how they should conduct their exercises. He is also threatening to take "retaliatory steps."

Cap's shovel is heaping on the fuel to inflame international tension.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF GRAIN EMBARGO

LD070926 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Keen Debates"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--The grain embargo against the Soviet Union has not worked, and the United States failed to win support of other countries for its implementation. The backfire was more powerful than the fire itself, said Arlen Erdahl, member of the House of Representatives. The embargo inflicted great damage to American farmers.

Analyzing the debates on this issue in the United States, Sofya Timofeyeva writes in PRAVDA: "According to the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, the embargo cost the American Government (the ordinary taxpayer to be more precise) about 3.4 billion dollars. The U.S. foreign trade deficit, which is enormous already, has grown even more. Besides, despite the Federal budget compensation, farmers lost several hundreds of millions of dollars because of the sharp drop of wheat prices on the domestic market."

"In addition to senseless economic losses, in the unfavourable conditions of recession the preelection anti-Soviet adventure by the former chief of the White House also caused serious political damage to the United States," the commentary indicates. "Trust in that country as a trade partner has been undermined." At the same time, proponents of "cold war" insist on preservation of the embargo, disregarding the realities. "Even the American press admits that such a myopic policy will not bring political or economic dividends to the United States. The sooner this is understood in Washington, the better."

JAPAN INCREASES DEFENSE ZONE UNDER U.S. PRESSURE

LD091338 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 9 Apr 81

["Along the Lines of Militarization"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS—TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japan's National Defence Agency has announced an intention to introduce a "thousand-mile naval defence zone" of the country. This means that the boundaries of possible operations by Japanese armed forces or, as they are shamefacedly called "Self-Defence Forces", are to stretch for almost 2,000 kilometres from the Japanese shores. One needs not be a military specialist to understand that so vast a theatre of possible operations is intended by no means for those forces to perform defence functions. At a meeting of the agency's leadership on Wednesday with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the latter is reported to have approved in principle the agency's intention. The newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN writes today in this connection that Japan's military policy is entering a turning-point stage.

In other words, Japan's military policy and doctrine, increasingly coming into conflict with the country's current Constitution which bans the creation of military potential, is being coordinated more and more closely with Washington's global strategy in general and the Pentagon's operations plans in the Pacific Ocean area, in particular.

The Japanese National Defense Agency leaders who are often referred to as an "American lobby" in Tokyo frankly admit that practically there is not much difference between Washington's demands that Japan assume responsibility for the "defense" of the north-western Pacific and the present intentions to introduce a 1000-mile naval defence zone. Consequently, the agency's plans bear an obvious imprint of U.S. pressure and reflect Washington's stubborn endeavours to considerably enhance Japan's military role within the framework of the U.S.-Japanese "security pact".

Naval exercises "Rimpak" which were held in the centre of the Pacific Ocean jointly with the United States and its allies, and the intention to introduce a thousand-mile naval defence zone are links of the same ominous chain--a gradual realization of plans for use of Japanese armed forces beyond the country's boundaries.

It is no wonder that the intention to so substantially broaden the zone of actions of the Japanese naval forces was announced in Tokyo immediately after the visit there by a high-ranking representative of the Pentagon. As is noted, the step has been taken on the threshold of U.S.-Japanese summit talks which are to begin early in May and can be viewed as Tokyo's tribute to its senior partner's demands for a step-up in military preparations.

BASHKIR OIL PROCESSING WORKERS HELP DPRK WORKERS

SK091340 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Oil processing workers of the Bashkir ASSR and the DPRK have been maintaining cooperation for many years. For example, a group of workers and technicians of the (Novo Opinsk) oil processing plant have been to fraternal Korea to install Soviet-made equipment at the Najin complex. The Bashkir ASSR is presently providing the DPRK with various products and technical documents.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 16TH CZECHOSLOVAK CP CONGRESS

Brezhnev Departs Prague

LD101222 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, left here for Moscow today. He was leading the CPSU delegation to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Leonid Brezhnev and members of the delegation were seen off by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, and other Czechoslovak leaders.

Arrival in Moscow

LD101510 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev returned to Moscow from Prague today. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia the CPSU delegation took part in the work of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Brezhnev Thanks Hosts

LD101434 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, sent a telegram from on board the plane to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia. In the telegram, on behalf of the CPSU delegation who took part in the work of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, he expressed gratitude "for the sentiments of sincere friendship towards the party of Lenin and the Soviet people and for the warmth and cordiality with which we were surrounded in fraternal Czechoslovakia."

"Let the eternal, unbreakable friendship between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, and all-round cooperation between the land of the soviets and Socialist Czechoslovakia grow stronger and deeper with every passing year. Let the great community of the fraternal socialist countries live and grow stronger as a powerful factor of peace and progress in Europe and in international life as a whole," the telegram says.

Brezhnev at Friendship Society

LD101212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The head of the CPSU delegation at the 16th CPCZ Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting today with the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee Presidium members David Zavadil, Hanes, Salgovic, Nemec and Remek. Moscow radio has already told you about it. Now for the details:

The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society is a CSSR public organization. It has 2.5 million members. David, the chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, noted that the association sees its main task as the promoting of development and deepening of the inviolable friendship and cooperation of the people of CSSR with the fraternal Soviet people, the deepening and expansion of Czechoslovak people's knowledge about the life of the land of the Soviets. He talked of the large amount of work being carried out by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in propaganda in their country about the 26th congress decisions, of the role of the society in developing socialist competition between labor collectives of the CSSR and USSR.

We are making wide use, dear Leonid Ilich, David said, of your books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" for acquainting the Czechoslovak people more profoundly with the history of your country and the life of the Soviet people. Comrade David stressed that the participation of the CPSU delegation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and his meeting with the leadership of the society would be an important stimulus for raising the activity of their mass organization in further development of all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Your association, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is performing a big and important deed. As the dimensions of links between the Soviet Union and Socialist Czechoslovakia are growing every year, there is also a steady growth in the role of your public organization, a loyal assistant of the CPCZ in the cause of strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. At home a large amount of work is also being done by the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. Both these organizations by their joint efforts are actively promoting the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and CSSR and the construction of advanced socialism in our countries. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society further successes in its noble cause.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Botvin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to CSSR; Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; and Kolesnikov, head of section of a CPSU Central Committee Department.

## Husak, Brezhnev Address Meeting

LD101424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Speeches by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, at 10 April friendly meeting with foreign delegates to 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague--read by announcer]

[Text] On completion of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the CPCZ Central Committee arranged a friendly meeting with foreign delegates who took part in the work of the congress. Present at the meeting were Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; the delegation of the CPSU led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as delegations from other communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and the national liberation movement.

Comrade Gustav Husak, who was given a warm reception, addressed those present in the hall:

Dear foreign guests and esteemed comrades. Allow me on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, to welcome from the bottom of my heart all the representatives of fraternal parties at this friendly meeting with members of the newly-elected leading party organs. We highly value the fact that the fraternal parties accepted our invitation and sent their delegations to take part in the work of the 16th congress. During the sessions of the congress and during your stay in our country, you, dear foreign guests, had the opportunity to acquaint yourselves with the achievements of the Czechoslovak people since the 15th party congress, to see the full-blooded life and socialist reality that exist in our country, and to convince yourselves of the deep feelings of internationalism and class solidarity which the Czechoslovak communists and all our people feel for all those who fight for the ideals of communism, peace and progress.

I thank you sincerely for your speeches to the congress and at the meetings with our working people. They enabled us to better understand the greatness and the complexity of the tasks being accomplished by communists in the various conditions of the revolutionary struggle in the world. We experienced satisfaction at the friendly words with which you assessed the results of the work of our party and the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia. We highly value the solidarity and support given by the fraternal parties to our struggle for implementing socialist ideals.

The 16th congress signified a further important stage in the socialist construction in Czechoslovakia. The preparations for the congress, its work and the unanimously-adopted decisions convincingly affirmed that the Czechoslovak communists are fully determined to consistently continue the party's general line in building an advanced socialist society and in ensuring a further flowering of our socialist motherland for the good of a peaceful life for the working people. The congress confirmed that we command sufficient force to cope with those complicated tasks facing us. We depend on a stable, close-knit, revolutionary party and on our people's trust in and support for, its policies. The basis of our trust and a guarantee of a peaceful socialist future are the unshakable, allied ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, as well as the cohesion and unity of action of the countries of the socialist community.

The Czechoslovak communists, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the international traditions of the 60 year-long history of their party, have always put the interests of the working class and the working people of other countries above all other things. And they will continue to walk side by side with those who are waging a just struggle for progress, freedom and the independence of peoples.

By carrying out the decisions of the 16th congress of our party, we would like to make our contribution to the attainment of these noble aims. We shall dedicate all our efforts to the struggle of strengthening peace, preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and for disarmament.

In the close alliance, in the unity and joint actions of all the revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces, we see a guarantee for our further joint victories in the struggle against imperialism, and for the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world. We beg you, dear foreign guests, to convey to your parties and peoples of your countries cordial, comradely greetings and wishes for further successes in your work and in the everyday struggle.

Allow me to propose a toast to new successes in the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world, to the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and to your health, dear comrades.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke on behalf of the foreign delegations. He was met with warm applause. He said:

Dear Comrade Husak, respected comrades and friends. Each congress of a fraternal party is a major event of international importance. This shows convincingly the influence that has been acquired in our time by the world communist movement. Meetings at the forums of fraternal parties serve for all of us a source of useful experience, an inspiring stimulus, puts one in good heart, instills new energy for the struggle for our common cause. Yet another example of this was the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which has just ended its work in the beautiful city of Prague.

On behalf of the foreign delegations which are present here, I would like to express to the leadership of the CPCZ sincere gratitude for the opportunity to be present at this congress of the glorious party of Czechoslovak communists. I think I shall not be mistaken when I say that now we all share one common feeling: satisfaction with the results of the congress which has just ended.

The CPCZ has shown convincingly once again that it is the recognised vanguard of its people, is leading it confidently along the path of economic, cultural and social progress, is persistently seeking and finding solutions for the complicated problems facing the country on the path of creative Marxism. The congress gave the communists and all the working people of the CSSR a clear plan of further work for the construction of an advanced socialist society on Czechoslovak territory. And, of course, comrades, for us, representatives of the large family of communist and workers parties, just as probably for the representatives of the revolutionary-democratic parties and the national liberation movements, of particular importance is yet another circumstance. I have in mind the fact that Czechoslovak communists consistently preserve loyalty to the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism, that they are making their worthy contribution to the great cause of the struggle for firm peace in Europe and throughout the world, the struggle for freedom and equality of the peoples, for social progress.

Allow me, on behalf of the foreign guests, to sincerely congratulate our dear hosts on the successful holding of the congress. We convey wishes to all the communists and working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia that they fully implement the guidelines to the future outlined by the congress.

I warmly congratulate the comrades who have been elected to the ruling organs of the party, the Central Committee of the CPCZ, its Presidium and Secretariat on the great trust that has been shown in them. I am heartily pleased to sincerely congratulate, on behalf of us all, Comrade Gustav Husak, on his reelection to the high post of general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to wish him good health, many years of life and creative activity.

I propose a toast to the new successes of the CPCZ and the fraternal Czechoslovak people, to our socialist community, to the alliance of all revolutionary and progressive forces of the modern day, to peace and socialism, to the health of all comrades present here.

## CPSU-CPCZ Delegations Meet

LD091806 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 9 Apr 81

["CPSU Delegation's Meeting With Czechoslovak Party Leaders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr, TASS--The CPSU delegation to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting with the leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the Prague Castle on April 9th.

Taking part in the meeting were: General Secretary of the CPCZ CC Gustav Husak, members and alternate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ CC, Secretaries of the CPCZ CC Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Josef Lenart, Josef Korcak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Peter Colotka, Antonin Kapek, Milos Jakes, Miloslav Hruskovic, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Josef Haman, Jan Fojtik, Jindrich Polednik.

Taking part in the meeting from the Soviet side were: members of the CPSU delegation alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC Eduard Shevardnadze, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Constantin Rusakov; members of the CPSU CC Andrey Aleksandrov, Aleksandr Botvin, Vladimir Gusev, Ivan Sokolov, and also the head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee, member of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin.

Leonid Brezhnev warmly congratulated the Czechoslovak comrades, who have just been elected into the leadership of the Central Committee, at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which has just been held.

Gustav Husak emphasized that the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and all the Czechoslovak communists highly appreciated the participation of the CPSU delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, in the work of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Leonid Brezhnev's speech delivered at the congress, the speech which is of great fundamental significance.

A thorough exchange of information was held on the most important directions of the work of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak noted with satisfaction that the congresses of both parties that were held again testified to the full coincidence of views and stands of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the firm fraternal alliance between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev conveyed cordial greetings and wishes of further labour successes to all the communists of Czechoslovakia. Your congress, Leonid Brezhnev said, is an interesting congress, a vivid, principled, business-like and self-critical one. It will undoubtedly be of great mobilising importance to the party and the people.

The socialist countries entered the 1980's being stronger in all respects. This is an incontrovertible fact. And the tasks which we are faced with today are more serious than before. The main front for all of us is the economic one. Everything here come to necessity to raise the effectiveness of production, the level of managerial work, and to learn managing better. This is, one can say, the common conclusion of our congresses. And the organization of political, ideological and educational work of our parties in present-day conditions must, too, answer the solution of these tasks.

It is beneficial that we approach the problems of the intensification of the economy from the common position, a position of the maximum utilisation by each fraternal country of its production potential and at the same time a position of joining the efforts in production, science, technology and other fields.

During the talk, special attention was paid to the further strengthening of the all-sided relations between the two parties and the two states. It was stressed that these relations are developing on a solid and firm foundation, which is made up by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Both sides highly appreciate the relations of friendship and mutual trust which formed between the leaderships of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The two sides pointed to the successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, including in such an important sphere as power engineering. The need of perfecting, in mutually beneficial aims, of specialization and integration of production, particularly in the sphere of engineering, was noted. The participants in the meeting pointed to the importance of the mutual study of the experience of economic and social development so as to use all the best from the socialist practice of management and control of the economy.

An exchange of opinions was held on topical international problems. The sides expressed a coinciding appraisal of the shaping situation in the world and emphasized the particular role of the active contribution of the countries of the socialist community to the cause of consolidating detente, opposing designs of the forces of reaction and imperialism.

Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovakia highly appreciated and fully supported the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at improving the international situation, limiting the arms race and consolidating peace, that were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the talks resolutely condemned the plans of the USA and certain other NATO countries to start a qualitatively new round of the arms race and upset and tilt in their favour the current strategic equilibrium which exists in Europe and the world. It was stressed that the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons would considerably aggravate the situation in Europe and would create a grave threat to the security of all European peoples. In the meantime, these peoples want quite the opposite--a stable peace, a calm life and a fruitful mutually-advantageous cooperation. In these conditions particular importance is acquired by the proposals envisaging concrete measures in military detente and in the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was marked off by complete mutual understanding on all the problems discussed.

9 April Congress Session

LD091540 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is in its fourth day here.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czecholsovakia, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann stressed in his speech that the more than seven million members of Czechoslovak trade unions fully support the theses of the party Central Committee's report. 85 percent of all working people are now taking part in various forms of emulation. Tens of thousands of collective and millions of individual pledges were made. We will do everything for the decisions of the congress to become the cause of every worker, of every trade union member and to be systematically implemented by the selfless work of the collectives, Hoffmann said. We want together with the state and economic bodies, in accordance with the common class interests of the socialist trade unions and the socialist state to ensure better the fulfilment of the plan, to eliminate shortcomings and their causes, to improve the working and living conditions of working people.

Jan Kosak, chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers, said at the congress: A noticeable upsurge of Czechoslovak literature was observed in the 1970s. The stream of works of prose and poetry in the channel of socialist realism has become mightier, our contemporary is occupying an every bigger place in creativity. [sentence as received]

The president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Bohumil Kvasil characterised in his speech the most important tasks of scientific activity in the present five-year-plan period which will be directed at utilising better the national raw materials base, at searching for ways and means of saving fuel and energy in production, at developing electronics and raising the level of automation in machine-building. In the field of social sciences prime attention will be given to studying and generalising the experience of the party's activities at the stage of building developed socialism. Bohumil Kvasil stressed the importance of further deepening scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The congress heard a report of the credentials commission. It says that workers comprise 35.8 percent of the congress delegates and that more than 58 percent of the envoys of party organisations to the forum of communists work directly in the field of material production. There are 391 women among the congress delegates, or 27.4 percent. This shows the growing role of women in tne life of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

A closed session was held in the evening.

The congress continues its work.

## Husak Named General Secretary

LD100930 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr, TASS--Gustav Husak has again been elected general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee. This was announced here today at the closing session of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

## PRAVDA on Husak Speech

LD100843 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 April carries on pages 3 and 4 an 11,500-word TASS report on the accountability report delivered by the CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary G. Husak at the 16th CPCZ Congress on its opening day, 6 April. Husak opens by stressing the leading role of the CPCZ. There follows a passage on the performance of that role:

"The CPCZ is honorably fulfilling its historic mission. The guarantee of its policy's successes consists in the fact that it is guided by the scientific world outlook, makes wide use of the experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and is linked by many thousands of ties and by its entire activity to the working class and working people. The party has always faithfully and truthfully protected the interests of the Czechoslovak people and expressed their aspirations. Therein has lain, lies and will continue to lie its strength. Only in that way was it able to win high prestige and the confidence of working people and become the acknowledged leading force of our socialist society.

"The successes we have achieved in the last decade convincingly demonstrate the correctness of the Leninist course taken by our party in the spirit of its entire revolutionary history at the CPCZ Central Committee plenum in 1969. We will always remain true to that course.

Husak then surveys at length the CSSR's economic achievements and tasks. In the next section, on socialist social relations and socialist democracy, Husak refers to the trade unions:

"The revolutionary trade union movement is a strong and inseparable component of society's political system and a significant political force in our country. Through the revolutionary trade unions working people participate in the management of state and social affairs.

"Work in trade unions is of a complex political nature and requires a tactful, differentiated approach to people. Despite the various shortcomings encountered in trade union work we can say that they have done a lot of work worthy of appreciation. In the future, however, trade unions will be faced with further tasks and we must approach their activity with unremitting exactingness. We also expect them to display greater initiative and responsibility in the elaboration of joint solutions in the socioeconomic development of society."

Having discussed ideological work and party life in general, Husak moved on to foreign policy. PRAVDA reports the following passage on Poland:

"International imperialism is constantly seeking to weaken the unity of the socialist community and, by means of the differenciated approach and interference in individual states' internal affairs, to tear one country or another away from the socialist community, as we saw in the cases of Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and as we are now observing in the case of the Polish People's Republic. Reactionary forces have now elevated these subversive actions to the level of official state policy.

"The attention of friends and enemies of socialism has recently been focused on the development of events in Poland. Antisocialist forces, supported and incited by the enemies of socialism from abroad, are trying to bring about a counterrevolutionary coup in the fraternal socialist country. The forces of imperialist reaction, especially in the United States, make no bones about their hopes of succeeding in weakening the socialist community.

"We make no secret of the fact that our people are following events in fraternal Poland with anxiety. This is understandable. History has taught us what it means to have a good neighbor, a reliable ally. We are in the same political, economic and defense alliance, we have common aims and common friends and enemies. We are linked by thousands of ties and we have the longest common border. For that reason we are deeply interested in the Polish People's Republic's developing as a strong, stable, socialist state.

"What makes us particularly apprehensive is the continuation and exacerbation of the political and economic crisis in Poland. The gravity of the situation was pointed out by the PZPR Central Committee which stressed that as a result of the activation of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements which are creating anarchy in the country's political and economic life the foundations of socialism have been put in jeopardy. Events show that the crisis development continues. Therefore the situation in Poland continues to cause us grave anxiety.

"The CPCZ and the people of our country--like the peoples of the other Warsaw Pact countries--support the communists, working class, working people, all sincere adherents of socialism and real patriots in Poland in their efforts to repulse reaction's on slaught, to solve the accumulation of problems and to strengthen the socialist social system.

"During last December's Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact countries' party and state figures and also on a number of other occasions forces in Poland dedicated to socialism were given considerable political support. It was reemphasized that Poland's future existence as a strong component of the socialist community is an important factor in the stability of European and world politics. All those who try to misuse the events in Poland to fuel antisocialist campaigns must remember our clear position to the effect that the defense of the socialist system is a matter for each socialist state, but it is at the same time the common task of the socialist community states which are fully resolved to protect their interests and the socialist gains of their peoples."

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV CPCZ SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on 16th Czechoslovak CP Congress" and subtitled "Brezhnev Speech", on page F 1 of the 7 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a version carried on page one of the 8 April PRAVDA in Russian reveals the following variations:

On page F 1, second paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: "...and economic progress." instead of "...economic development."

Fifth paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: "Fundamental problems of..." instead of "Major problems..."

On page F 2, third paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: "...the 26th congress..." instead of "16th congress [as heard]"

Penultimate paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: "...and iron ore is being planned. Like the USSR, Czechoslovakia is doing a great deal to develop nuclear..." rephrasing.

On page F 4, first paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: "...the fear that 'the Russians could be about to upset it.'" adding quotation marks.

"The existence of a relative equilibrium and..." instead of "relative parity."

Fourth paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads: "...but on others--so in others...." instead of "but of others."

CSSR TU OFFICIAL CITED ON IMPROVED CONDITIONS

LD090945 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy interview with CSSR trade union leader V. Marik under the rubric "In Fraternal Countries' Trade Unions": "Bright Prospects"--first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] Working people in fraternal Czechoslovakia are greeting with great labor and political enthusiasm the 16th CPCZ Congress, which opens 6 April. This very important event in the country's life has been marked by remarkable achievements. Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Central Council [URO], talked about this with our Prague correspondent B. Stolpovskiy.

Prague, 4 Apr--[Marik] Czechoslovak working people have every right to be proud of the successes they have achieved. National income has increased by 20 percent. Some 90 percent of the increase was due to improved social labor productivity. Industrial output has increased by 25 percent, construction by 26 percent and agricultural production by 9 percent. The value of fixed capital has increased by more than 30 percent during the inter-congress period. The country's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has deepened.

There has been a very lively response in Socialist Czechoslovakia to the results of the 26th CPSU Congress. The country reacted with attention and interest to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's idea that the most important task at the moment is to uphold peace.

The population's living standard has been raised on a sound economic basis. A high level of supply of consumer goods, in particular consumer durables, has been achieved.

The CSSR is one of the world's most intensive building countries. Some 90 percent of the apartments fall in the top category. Appropriations for social purposes have risen by 32 percent. Our country has one of the world's highest levels of social security for families, children and citizens no longer able to participate in the production process. I could quote many other facts convincingly demonstrating that so far as our party and state are concerned, the most important task is that of satisfying the people's growing needs. Naturally, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is doing its utmost to implement the CPCZ socioeconomic programs and regards them as its own.

Our entire trade union movement, which has 6.5 million members, actively participated in the nationwide discussion of the precongress document "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1981-85." It met with the approval and support of working people and trade unions.

At its 10th plenum, URO elaborated a program of activity for CSSR trade unions for the period up to the 16th party congress. Socialist competition in honor of the congress contributed to the successful solution of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

I would single out among the achievements working people's more active participation in production management, in the affairs of society in general. Our trade unions did considerable work to raise the level of social security actually at enterprises.

The effect of the method of comprehensive planning elaborated in the past period was such that it has been decided not only to employ it but also to develop it further in conditions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The government and URO have now decided to introduce cadre, personal and social security programs regulating educational activity, the improvement of qualifications and social planning.

What is new about this? Social progress is now being really planned. It is provided for materially on the basis of a sociocultural fund and also a so-called small-scale technical development fund (to improve labor conditions and protection). Each economic plan contains normatives on social problems--labor protection, health, development of plant catering and so forth.

Forms of collective material incentives are also being developed, such as the cultural and social needs fund. Its formation is now closely linked to labor productivity growth, work quality and the meeting of export orders and comprises as much as 2.8 percent of the annual wage fund (hitherto the upper limit has been 2 percent). Another important fact is that part of the sum paid into the cultural and social needs fund is placed in the hands of the plant committee and is used specifically for cultural and educational work. It can be as much as 0.5 percent of the wage fund. Add to that the large amounts of money set aside for improvement of working conditions, the production environment and social institutions by enterprises themselves.

In our country, in conditions of real socialism, everything is being done to raise the working people's living standards. The implementation of the "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1981-85," which the 16th CPCZ Congress is to examine, will mark a significant new step forward on our chosen path of building a developed socialist society. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement stands firmly on this path and will do its utmost to ensure the implementation of the party's plans--the plans of the working people and the people.

POLISH SEJM SESSION OPENS IN WARSAW 10 APR

LD100906 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr, TASS--A session of the Polish Sejm has opened here today. It is to hear information by the government on the situation in the country, to be presented by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Also on the agenda is a report on the economic situation in Poland and other questions. The session is attended by S. Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, H. Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and other Polish leaders.

'Complex Questions' Face Sejm

LD092053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 9 Apr 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] A session of the Polish Sejm is due to take place in Warsaw on 10 April. It will discuss the situation in the country. It was originally thought that the session would open on Monday, but the session was postponed to Friday because General Jaruzelski, the head of the Polish Government, who is due to deliver the main report, was suffering from a cold.

Extremely complex questions face the Sejm delegates. A PAP report published the other day noted that the first 3 months of the year had been the worst in the history of People's Poland from an economic point of view. According to preliminary statistics on the performance of the Polish economy, output of industrial production fell by 10-12 percent on average in the first quarter compared with the corresponding period last year.

The Sejm session will discuss what needs to be done in order to get the country out of the economic crisis as quickly as possible.

SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD092128 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Soviet-Polish economic talks have started in Moscow. They focus on the prospects of building industrial and other projects in the first half of the eighties. With Soviet assistance Poland has built or rebuilt about 150 factories, powerstations and other projects.

WEST'S MOVES AIMED AT POLAND, ALL SOCIALIST STATES

LD091826 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Georgiy Grammatchikov commentary]

[Text] In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev stressed the importance of the unity of the fraternal countries and of their effective cooperation for the welfare of each individual country, and of the socialist community. The necessity of a continuous consolidation of this unity is given also by the current complex international situation.

It is known that aggressive imperialist circles more and more strive for halting development of the socialist world; they are trying to slow down its progress and to achieve military and strategic superiority to their advantage.

International reaction is putting the main emphasis on breaking the unity of the socialist community. It tries to have a differential approach to individual countries, to use economic pressure, and sometimes they also make direct attempts at dragging this or that country from the family of socialist countries. It was not so long ago when they tried this in Hungary, in the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. But every time their plans failed. The enemies of socialism now concentrate their attention on Polish events. They are supporting and inciting antisocialist forces in Poland, and are trying to direct the development of events in this country toward counterrevolution. This is, of course, not only against the interests and security of the Polish state, but of the whole socialist community, of which Poland is a part.

The working people of the socialist countries, along with true Polish patriots, are determined--as was said at the rostrum of the 16th CPCZ Congress--to defend their (?common interest) and their socialist achievements.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it was and is a faithful ally of socialist Poland, Comrade Brezhenv said at the Czechoslovak communist' assembly. I am convinced that we are sharing our attitude with Czechoslovakia, as well as with all other countries of the socialist community. Together, the people of the socialist countries repel the intrigues of imperialist reaction. Together we are striving with tenacity to ensure peaceful living conditions for the continuation of socialist construction.

The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a number of concrete proposals aimed at solving the most important international issues.

These proposals were widely supported by the fraternal socialist countries. Comrade Gustav Husak characterised these proposals in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress as a realistic, peaceful alternative to the imperialistic policy of intentionally increasing international tension. We see in this initiative, said the Czechoslovak leading representative, a concentrated expression of our own vital interests, of the desires and aims of the Czechoslovak people in the area of international relations. [passage indistinct]

The basis of these (?tricks) is the effort of the imperialists to divide and weaken the socialist world. The West requires from the Soviet Union--as a sort of reward for its consent to the beginning of the negotiations on the issues of halting feverish rearmament--that it forget the interests of its own security, and not provide help to its friends in the case of aggression or threat of attack. I doubt that such conditions are acceptable to the USSR and its allies.

The countries of the socialist community are strengthening and developing their cooperation in the international and in other spheres and will firmly defend their interests which are inseparably linked with the interest of universal peace and international security.

## WEST USING ANTISOCIALISTS TO KEEP POLAND UNSTABLE

LD091756 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Aleksandr Paninov commentary]

[Text] The American newspaper, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, published in Paris, published a long article devoted to Western policy toward Poland. This article, our commentator Aleksandr Paninov writes, presents the aims and pressure means used by Western powers against Poland. The American paper (?writes) that in their public statements, official NATO representatives are extremely careful and strive to give the impression that they are not interfering into Poland's internal affairs. However, behind the scenes, in accordance with their description as being of an internal (?character), they actively and widely discuss the Polish crisis from the point of view of the interests and the strategy of the West.

At the NATO session held in Brussels at the end of March, NATO strategists tried, for instance, to convince the leaders of West European countries to increase their military expenditures under the pretext of the lack of political [word indistinct] in Poland, which apparently creates instability throughout central Europe.

Dramatizing [words indistinct] the situation in Poland, NATO has succeeded in (?obtaining) the decision concerning construction of a very costly electronic airborne spy system aimed against socialist states, which uses devices for remote radio-location search and direction, or the so-called aerial AWACS system. The West German DPA wrote in this connection that NATO made use of events in Poland so as to roast the hare in one go, in other words, to draw both political and military benefits.

NATO strategists have worked out a long-term program for subversive activities against Poland. The aim is to liquidate the socialist system in the country and to wrench Poland from the socialist camp. In this connection it is worth recalling the clear stand of socialist countries that defense of the socialist system is the cause of every socialist country and at the same time the common cause of the entire socialist community.

The American daily points to forces inside Poland which, in its opinion, are capable, in the new circumstances, of organizing links with the West. It mentions the independent, self-governing trade union [NSZZ] Solidarity, probably having in mind the extremists active in its ranks. All calculations of NATO strategists are based on the supposition that Solidarity will win the confrontation with Polish authorities. This is why, the daily writes, financial help to Poland should not cease. [Word indistinct] gives rise to greater hope that it will be done with more tact than that done by the American federal trade union AFL-CIO. The daily probably thinks that this organization compromised itself too much by its overt links with the CIA in the United States.

According to the New York HERALD TRIBUNE, the means of economic pressure have important significance for the achievements of Western goals. Western leaders, even recently, continue to stress their neutrality toward events in Poland. They were calling for the possibility for the Poles to solve their own problems. Now they are uncovering ever more actively the economic card. For instance, let us recall the recent interview given to the Washington POST by Ronald Reagan, in which he openly declared that the Government of People's Poland had not taken any decisive steps in connection with existing situation in the country. [word indistinct] its demand for food assistance. This proves once again that the West is interested in preserving in Poland the lack of stability, deepening chaos and anarchy, and bringing the economic situation in the country to a crisis. Such a situation, according to NATO leading circles, gives the West certain political, military and economic chances. Taking all this into account, they intend to contribute toward increasig tension in Poland, basing themselves on antisocialist forces in Poland.

## SUSLOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SED CONGRESS

LD101224 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left here for Berlin today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The delegation is to attend the Tenth Congress of the SUPG.

## COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HUNGARIAN MINISTER PUJA VISIT

LD101125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Hungarian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, was in the Soviet Union 6 through 8 April 1981 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Cardinal problems of the modern situation in the world and some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Hungary were examined in the talks which took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and F. Puja in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and unity of views.

The sides devoted chief attention to the program advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress--a program of practical measues aimed at improving the international situation and strengthening peace and security. It was noted with satisfaction that the realization of this program opens up the way to resolve urgent international problems and to create a climate of mutual trust and peaceful cooperation among states.

The Hungarian side declared that the MSZMP Central Committee plenum evaluated the 26th CPSU Congress decisions highly and expressed full support for the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives, which coincide with the aspirations of the Hungarian People's Republic and with its people's interests.

The exchange of opinions confirmed the sides' unanimity in evaluating the modern international situation. They believe that the present complication of the situation insistently demands the constructive examination and realization of the Soviet peace initiatives with the participation of all interested sides and the activation of international contacts and dialogue at all levels. An important step in this direction is L.I. Brezhnev's sending of personal messages to the heads of state and government of a number of countries expressing the Soviet side's readiness for a businesslike discussion of the proposals advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR and Hungary are convinced that the prevention of the threat of nuclear war is the most important task in the cause of ensuring peace and international security, including on the European Continent. The sides noted with concern that the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe represents a serious danger to the cause of peace. They believe that the proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of medium-range nuclear missile weapons of NATO countries and the USSR and to start talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe fully accords with the interests of easing tension and with the peoples' fundamental aspirations. The quantitative and qualitative freezing of corresponding systems in this region, including American forward-based facilities, is a reliable road to the success of these talks and to the joint establishment of an agreed level of corresponding facilities on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

The participants in the talks emphasized that the new Soviet initiatives create favorable conditions for concluding the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states with positive results. Advocating progress in all avenues of strengthening security and developing cooperation among European countries, the Soviet Union and Hungary attach paramount significance to convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Great significance attaches to the readiness displayed by the Soviet Union to extend confidence-building measures to the European part of the USSR on condition of the corresponding extension of the zone of confidence-building measures also on the part of Western states. The confidence was expressed that it is possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord, above all on confidence-building measures, on the basis of regard for the interests and the balanced nature of the obligations of all the countries participating in the all-European conference.

During the discussion of questions of bilateral relations the ministers noted with profound satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Hungary are steadily developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. Emphasis was placed on the special significance of the regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar for determining the prospects and the main directions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in building communism and socialism and deepening the two countries' close cooperation in the foreign policy sphere.

The Soviet Union and Hungary will continue to strengthen in every possible way the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states and actively promote the further enhancement of the effectiveness of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, the joint elaboration of foreign policy strategy and the taking of concerted steps in the international arena.

A.A. Gromyko and F. Puja noted the importance of the existing practice of bilateral meetings and consultations on a wide range of international problems and advocated its continuation and development.

On behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic F. Puja conveyed to A.A. Gromyko an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

F. Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister, who has been in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for home 8 April.

The guest was seen off at the airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by other officials.

The sendoff party included M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

## Puja Awarded in Kremlin

LD070146 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (MTI)--On Monday in the Kremlin, Ivan Polyakov, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, ceremoniously presented the "Friendship of Peoples" order to Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded the honour to the Hungarian foreign minister at the beginning of February, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, as recognition of his merits in the field of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

At the ceremony Ivan Polyakov appreciated the life-path of Frigyes Puja which, as he said, was closely connected to the party of Hungarian communists, the struggle for socialism. Polyakov spoke of the fact that Frigyes Puja has for many years been devoting his rich experiences and knowledge to the cause of the principled and consistent foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic.

"The contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic to the realization of the harmonized foreign policy of the socialist community, the active support which it accorded to the proposals delivered at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, is highly valued in the Soviet Union," said the vice-chairman.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and personally on behalf of Leonid Brezhnev, Ivan Polyakov then expressed his good wishes.

In his speech Frigyes Puja expressed his thanks, then said:

"Preserving and developing Hungarian-Soviet friendship is of vital importance for Hungarian people. The HSWP and the Hungarian Government attributes fundamental significance to the fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation which unites it with the Soviet Union."

The Hungarian foreign minister emphasized: The new Soviet proposals made at the 26th Congress of the CPSU open up a new phase in the fight carried on by the Soviet Union for peace and security. The new Soviet porposals have given impetus to the socialist countries, the forces of the international communist and working class movement, the world's progressive forces, said Frigyes Puja, then added:

"The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, our entire working people, heartily greets and completely supports these proposals."

Frigyes Puja stated in conclusion: The Hungarian People's Republic will continue on the well-tested road, strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community.

## ROMANIANS VISIT BUILDING SITES IN UZBEKISTAN

GF081236 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A Romanian ministerial delegation headed by the minister of industrial construction, Dumitru Popa, has arrived in the Uzbek SSR. The Romanian guests were received by [words indistinct]. The visiting delegation has toured sites of architectural importance in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara and has visited new establishments.

TRUD ON ROMANIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS, TU WORK

LD090821 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov report: "The Trade Unions' Weighty Contribution--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The scheduled congress of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions begins work in Bucharest tomorrow. It will sum up the results of the trade unions' activity in the last 5 years. Correspondent N. Yugov reports from the Romanian capital.

Bucharest, 4 Apr--All the Romanian trade unions' activity is focused on production problems and the mobilization of the working people's efforts to fulfill the 12th RCP Congress decisions. Special attention is devoted to developing socialist competition. On the trade unions' initiative, movements such as "Micron, Gram, Second," "Self-Imposed Quality Control" and others have been organized at Romanian enterprises. About 3 million workers and employees are taking part in these initiatives.

The Romanian trade unions' activity in the production sphere should be particularly stressed. Here is just one example: In the course of precongress competitions among working people more than 1.5 million proposals were put forward for improving various aspects of enterprises' and institutions' activity. Workers' control commissions are operating actively at enterprises. There are about 5,000 of them in the country.

The Romanian working people's achievments in building the new society are considerable. Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation has played a considerable role in the attainment of successes. More than 100 industrial projects have been constructed in Romania with the Soviet Union's help and technical assistance. One of them, the Deva heat and electric power station, is one of the biggest in Romania. Its capacity totals 1.3 gigawatts. Soviet specialists worked alongside Romanian engineers at all stages of the construction process. The heat and electric power station's basic equipment is Soviet made. Such well-known enterprises as Elektrosila, the Podolsk machine-building plant and others took part in manufacturing it.

"We are very grateful to the Soviet workers and engineers," (Mircha Bederu), deputy director of the power station, says, "who skillfully conveyed to us their experience and knowledge and were with us during the installation and adjustment of the equipment.

AUCCTU Greets Congress

LD09 643 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] To the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions [UGSR] congress.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees the AUCCTU sends the UGSR congress ardent fraternal greetings and wishes the congress delegates and participants successful work.

The UGSR congress is taking place in an atmosphere of the Romanian working people's consistent implementation of the task set by the RCP to build a comprehensively developed socialist society. The national economy is developing according to plan, and the material prosperity and cultural standard of the country's working people are improving.

Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the fraternal Romanian people's successes achieved in close cooperation with the peoples of the other socialist community countries.

The Romanian trade unions are making an important contribution to the attainment of these successes. In fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress they are taking part in the mobilization of the working people to fulfill the national economic plans and are paying constant attention to improving the working people's labor and living conditions and to boosting their political, cultural and vocational standards.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation existing between the USSR and Romanian trade unions and working people are constantly developing and that the practice of trade union work is being mutually enriched. As an important factor in strengthening our peoples' indestructible friendship this cooperation promotes the successful solution of the tasks of socialist and communist building in our countries.

The 26th CPSU Congress held February through March this year outlined a detailed program for the further building of communism in the USSR. Profoundly aware of the international significance of their labor, our country's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia are working selflessly on the implementation of the tasks set by the party.

In the spirit of the indestructible Leninist principles of socialist internationalism the USSR trade unions will continue to develop and intensify the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the working people and trade unions of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We wish the UGSR congress delegates and all your country's working people new achievements in socialist building and successes in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security.

[Signed] AUCCTU

## CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES SOFIA, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD100905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Sofia, 5 April--A CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, left Sofia today for Moscow. At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee it had taken part in the work of the 12th BCP Congress.

The delegation comprised M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, I.P. Morozov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Komiskiy Obkom, N.Ya. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom and N.P. Tolubeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by BCP Central Committee Politburo members and BCP Central Committee secretaries A. Lilov, O. Doynov and G. Filipov; P. Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; and by BCP Central Committee Secretaries G. Atanasov, M. Balev, D. Stanishev and Ch. Aleksandrov.

Among the sendoff party was D. Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee members Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov and O.B. Rakhmanin; A.M. Poplavskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; L.S. Svechnikov, deputy minister of civil aviation; and CPSU Central Committee executives.

M. Marinov, Bulgarian charge d'afaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

### Agreements Signed

LD101010 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 Apr, TASS--Agreements have been signed at the office of the federal Chancellor today between the USSR and Austria on cooperation in the field of health protection, on eliminating double taxation on profits and property as well as an intergovernmental agreement on the legal protection on industrial property. Present at the signing ceremony were Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Austrian federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

### Departure For Home

LD101222 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 Apr, TASS-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has left Vienna for Moscow today upon completion of his official visit to Austria. In international Schwechat Airport, which was decked with the national flags of the Soviet Union and Austria, Nikolay Tikhonov and the persons accompanying him were seen off by federal Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky, foreign minister Willibald Pahr, and other officials.

## HAIG CONTINUES ANTI-SOVIET LINE ON WEST EUROPE TOUR

LD092122 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 9 Apr 81

["Haig's Trip: Deplorable Results"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: U.S. Secretary of State Alaxander Haig, who ended his tour of the Middle East, came on Wednesday to Madrid where he was given a rather cool reception. The newspaper DIARIO 16 described the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State to Madrid as "problematic". The Spanish public continues to feel enmity towards Haig, since during the recent coup d'etat attempt in Madrid he took a rather ambiguous stand, avoiding to deounce the putschists and declaring that their conspiracy was "an international matter" of Spain. Such a stand of the new U.S. administration has naturally been interpreted as Washington's intention to unconditionally support only an extremely right-wing government that would implicitly follow the American policy of confrontation and which would give up the course of consolidating the democratic, peaceful process.

Haig came to Madrid at a time when the forum of the countries, parties to the Helsinki agreements, which are the charter of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in Europe, was under way there. The forum is discussing ways of further deepening detente, confidence, ways of supplementing political detente with military detente. The militaristic conceptions which Haig proclaimed in the Middle East and with which he has now come to Europe are contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Final Helsinki Act. The U.S. secretary of state does not conceal that the policy of the new administration towards Europe is to upset the political and military balance, now existing in the continent, disregarding pernicious consequences that might come as a result.

Having suffered a defeat in his attempts to include Arab countries to military-political cooperation with the United States and Israel on an anti-Soviet basis, Haig in his Rome Madrid-London-Bonn and Paris tour continues the same line--that of whipping up anti-Sovietism, drawing West European countries into the Pentagon's aggressive policy in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf zone.

Undertaking the Middle East tour, the U.S. secretary of state promised to return with "solid results" that would weaken criticism for his blunders and setbacks, that have been pursuing him since the time he came to the Department of State. At the White House they are displeased with the way he prepared the recent visit of President Reagan to Canada. Haig is also to explain to the public of the country his actions when, in violation of the American Constitution, he took control over the White House and the country into his hands after the assassination attempt at President Reagan's life. Haig understands that he needs some "foreign policy success", that would rehabilitate him.

Alas, Haig's trip to the Middle East and Western Europe will hardly bring him political dividends because of its deplorable results.

SCHMIDT ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT IN BUNDESTAG

LD091636 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr, TASS--The FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made in the Bundestag today a policy statement, paying much attention to topical problems of the international situation, above all East-West relations.

Appraising the results of the recent visit of the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Moscow, the head of the West German Government pointed out that in the course of that visit the Soviet Union reaffirmed once again that it is interested to see the exchange of opinions continued. We welcome this, said Helmut Schmidt. The more intensively East-West relations develop the better are the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the better it is for all of us.

The chancellor pointed out that reliable, though so-far limited, cooperation was established in the past years between the FRG and socialist states.

"The Federal Government is confident that the dialogue with the Soviet Union should not be interrupted, and, particularly, in the period of political crises in the world," said Helmut Schmidt. The negotiations of the FRG foreign minister in Moscow, he said, "elucidated for us the Soviet stand towards control over armaments, continuation of the process that was ushered in by the all-European conference in Helsinki and also towards the planned all-European conference on questions of disarmament. The Soviet Government reaffirmed its readiness for negotiations without preliminary terms."

Meanwhile, when appraising the present-day international situation, the chancellor, contrary to obvious facts, tried to make the Soviet Union responsible for the latest complication of the situation in the world.

He alleged that the Soviet Union created for itself superiority in the sphere of medium-range missiles. In this connection the chancellor resorted to the misleading juggling with figures. Helmut Schmidt, as the former defence minister, should know that a missile cannot be compared with a missile. What can be compared is the whole medium-range potential, including certainly, American forward-based nuclear means in Europe. If separate components is taken out of the overall potential this only deliberately distorts the general picture.

Yet quite recently, in February this year, in one of his public speeches, Schmidt denied that East-West equilibrium of forces in Europe was violated. The state of affairs cannot change in a matter of a few weeks. The chancellor seemingly needed stories about Soviet military superiority to justify himself and to declare once again for implementation of the NATO's decision on deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG and other West European countries. Simultaneously, he said that the FRG was striving for negotiations with a view of attaining equilibrium of forces on the lowest possible level yet before the beginning of the planned deployment of American missiles.

CYPRUS WARNED AGAINST NATO IMPERIALIST PLANS

NC092030 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Unnamed "Commentator" commentary]

[Excerpt] It has been announced in Nicosia that the number of meetings between the members of the intercommunal negotiations will be reduced. Altogether, six meetings will be held from 15 April to 15 July. The Cypriot press, our commentator writes, attributes this decision to the preelection campaign that has started in the country. We believe there is no reason to doubt that this is exactly the case. However, we are caught short by statements that, allegedly, it is necessary for the inter-Cypriot dialogue to be interrupted and other means be sought for the settlement of the island's internal situation.

This is the proper time to ask those who have inspired the statements: Are there, perhaps, constructive alternative solutions besides the intercommunal negotiations? Who can solve their problems better than the Cypriots themselves? Long experience has shown that as soon as the Cypriots, for one reason or another, stop negotiating, the machinations of both domestic and foreign enemies of independent Cyprus are immediately activated. They already have prepared prescriptions and formulas for the solution of the Cypriot issue. These formulas, however, serve anything but the cause of safeguarding the unitary, independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned state.

The NATO circles do not even consider it necessary to conceal the fact that they are expecting a deadlock in the intercommunal negotiations so that they may impose on the republic a settlement of the situation on and around the island that would be to their interests. Their goal in this case is well known: They want to convert Cyprus into a forward-based military-strategic springboard for them. New evidence of this has appeared recently. More specifically, it concerns the expansion of military preparations at the British bases on the island. Emphasis is given to this by the United States which has shamelessly begun using the bases without even keeping Nicosia informed. For instance, U.S. spy planes are stationed at the British bases and are serviced by the base staff; other U.S. military personnel are stationed at the bases; stations for electronic interception have been built secretly.

As is manifested by the increasing U.S. aggressiveness in the Mediterranean basin, it is doubtful U.S. demands on the island will subside. This is why all those in Cyprus who stand for the unity of all the patriotic forces in the country in order to organize the foiling of all plots against the independence and sovereignty of the republic are right.

LEADERS SEND 'VICTORY DAY' GREETINGS TO MENGISTU

LD091041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]

On the occasion of victory day we send you, Comrade Mengistu, the COPWE Central Committee, the PMAC, the Council of Ministers and the people of socialist Ethiopia warm congratulations and wishes for further successes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people and on our own account.

The Ethiopian people's courage and heroism, which were clearly manifested in the years of the common struggle against fascism, now help them to reliably defend their motherland's revolutionary gains, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

We are confident that relations of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia will continue to serve our peoples' interests and the noble cause of the struggle for peace and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

GENERAL YEPISHEV BEGINS ETHIOPIA VISIT 5 APRIL

For Addis Ababa reportage on the visit in Ethiopia of Army General Yepishev beginning 5 April, see the East Africa section of the 7 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TIKHONOV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH MAURITIUS PREMIER

LD091137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius, a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the Soviet Government, he conveyed to the prime minister and to the government and people of Mauritius sincere congratulations and good wishes on the country's national holiday--Independence Day.

In a reply telegram the Mauritian prime minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and for his part conveyed best wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet Union.

ZAMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD030915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Joshua (Simasiku) Siyolwe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 27 March.

The ambassador was accompanied by Counselor (K.S. Vamulvange), military attache Col (G.A. Mbebe) and other diplomatic assistants.

Attending for the Soviet side were N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's International Relations Department; D.S. Nikiforov and V.A. Ustinov, chiefs of departments of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and J.S. Siyolwe there took place a friendly talk in which N.S. Ryzhov and V.G. Vysotin participated.

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUANDA

GF041412 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] A group of agricultural experts from the Uzbek SSR have arrived in Luanda, the capital of Angola. The Uzbek experts are presently working with their (?counterparts) in the state [word indistinct] farm near Luanda. At this place one of the most recent kinds of [words indistinct] are being cultivated. By explaining various aspects of cultivating cotton, the Soviet experts are contributing toward friendly Angola's agricultural development and [words indistinct].

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DELEGATION'S MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

LD041354 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Maputo, 4 Apr, TASS—Mozambique fully supports the USSR's peace initiatives which were advanced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, says a joint communique on the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The sides expressed a serious concern over the unceasing subversive actions and armed attacks on Mozambique and other "frontline states" by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. It was pointed out that the present growth of the aggressiveness of the Republic of South Africa is a form of state terrorism and is directly connected with the imperialist circles' emerging course towards undermining detente, towards heightening international tension and towards drawing Africa into their military-strategic plans. The sides emphasized that the creation of U.S. military bases in the African Continent and the expansion of the U.S. base in Diego Garcia Island are creating a serious threat to peace and international security, sovereignty and independence of the peoples and states of the area.

The Soviet and Mozambique parliamentarians firmly condemned the campaign which is being stirred up by the new U.S. administration against the peoples' liberation struggle which Washington refers to as "international terrorism". They reaffirmed the determination to continue to render support to the national liberation movements, in Africa's south, in particular.

The sides condemned the plans of the racists of the Republic of South Africa and their patrons to impose a puppet neo-colonialist regime on the people of Namibia. They went on record for an earliest implementation of the U.N. respective resolutions on Namibia and for the transfer of power in the country to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)--the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people as well as for application of all-embracing effective international sanctions to the Republic of South Africa in accordance with chapter seven of the U.N. Charter.

The two sides reaffirmed necessity in the present complex international situation to strengthen the alliance and cooperation of the national liberation movements, of independent Africa with the countries of the socialist community and with the progressive forces throughout the world in the struggle against imperialism's and reaction's intrigues.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Midkhat Shakirov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the Bashkir regional committee of the CPSU.

ALIYEV REPORTS TO AZERBAIJAN PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD081001 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Mar 81 pp 1-4

[Report by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at 17 March Azerbaijan party aktiv meeting: "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Implementing its Decisions and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Report"]

[Text] Comrades!

The work of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, our motherland's capital, lasted 8 days. The Soviet communists' highest forum became a most important political event of our time. It determined the main path of the further building of communism and opened up new horizons of social progress to all mankind.

The congress demonstrated with impressive force the monolithic unity of the party and the people and the unshakable cohesion of communists and all Soviet people around the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The 26th congress is convincing evidence of the triumph of the cause of Great October and of our party's loyalty to Lenin's ideas and behests. (tumultuous applause) Its whole atmosphere was permeated with the spirit of true party democracy, revolutionary creativity, historical optimism and profound faith in the triumph of our ideals. The elated festive mood of the party congress delegates was organically combined with an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and interest and with concrete discussion of fundamental questions of the building of a new society.

A comprehensive analysis of the state of all spheres of social life and the elaboration of fundamental tasks of political, socioeconomic, organizational and ideological education activity for the long term--this was the substance of the congress' work. Its chief event was the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--"The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy." Precisely this determined all the enthusiasm and the whole thrust of the work of the Soviet communists' highest forum. All for the good of man, in man's name--this was the fundamental idea permeating Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, expressing the real humanism of the party's policy and determining the course of the 26th congress' work and the essence of its decisions. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The CPSU Central Committee report is a party political document of tremendous historic significance and very rich in ideological and theoretical content. It generalized profoundly and comprehensively the most important results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the experience of creation accumulated in the seventies and revealed and defined the main trends of our development in the spheres of the economy and sociopolitical and spiritual life, the distinctiveness of the modern stage of communist building in the Soviet Union and its growing potential and historic achievement.

Applying Marxist-Leninist methodology in an innovatory way to an analysis of the most complex socioeconomic and sociopolitical processes occurring in the country and in the modern world, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev convincingly showed read socialism's invincible strength and its vanguard role in the international arena and revealed the profound influence of its ideas and social practice on world social development. The report clearly illumined the huge scale of the communist party's revolutionary transforming activity and the main directions of its political, organizational and ideological work.

The CPSU Central Committee report attests to the titanic activity of the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding statesman and politician of modern times. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) This fruitful, purposeful work by the party's general staff on the practical implementation of domestic and foreign policy ensured the successful fulfillment of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report--the peak of modern, living Marxist-Leninist thought--enriched our revolutionary science with new ideas and theses and showed the inexhaustible potential of the theory of scientific communism placed at the service of building the society. It theoretically substantiated and defined paths of further social progress and made a fundamental analysis of the chief problems of modern world development.

The Communist Party's constant concern for the fate of peace is embodied in the new ideas and important constructive proposals in the foreign policy sphere advanced in the report. They represent the organic continuation and development of the historic peace program of the 24th and 25th party congresses with regard to the most burning problems of international life in the eighties. The new Soviet proposals are a whole complex of large-scale, realistic measures aimed at improving the international situation.

The innovatory formulation of fundamental sociopolitical and ideological questions and the constructive approach to global problems of the present day determined the significance of the 26th congress as an event of a worldwide historic scale. The chief idea of the congress is the idea of peace and creation. It graphically expresses the Soviet Union's great peacemaking mission on the planet and the Soviet people's invincible will for peace and international cooperation. (tumultuous applause)

The Leninist party's highest forum was a major new milestone on the path of further strengthening world socialism and the unity of the international communist and workers movement and of all revolutionary forces of modern times. The participation of delegations from 123 communist, workers' and national democratic parties and organizations from 109 countries in the work of the 26th congress is irrefutable evidence of the CPSU's unshakable loyalty to the Leninist traditions of proletarian internationalism and of its constantly growing international authority. (prolonged applause) The representation of an unprecedented number of organizations of our class brothers--unprecedented in the whole history of party congresses--developed into a combat review of the main revolutionary forces of the present day and their strengthening unity in the struggle for peace, the peoples' freedom, democracy and socialism. The propositions advanced in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report about the growing role and significance of proletarian internationalism in the modern era confirmed once again a truth proven by history--the strength of communists and revolutionaries lies in their monolithic unity and cohesion. (tumultuous applause)

The powerful appeal for peace and social progress, which resounded from the platform of the 26th congress, has been heard by all people of good will and by the peoples of the whole world. The results of our congress have met with the unanimous support and approval of the fraternal peoples of the socialist community countries and attracted the ardent interest and attention of broad circles of the world public. The Soviet Union's proposals are being studied by statesmen, politicians and governments on all continents. The 26th congress decisions accord with the aspirations of all peoples, and the CPSU's ideas illumine the path to the future for all mankind. (tumultuous applause)

The CPSU Central Committee report cites impressive data on the achievements of the party and the Soviet people in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Important new steps were taken in the development of the country's production forces, a broad social program was implemented, further growth was ensured in the people's well-being, and the population's real income increased.

We can state with pride that among the Soviet 5-year plans the 10th was a new, high stage on our steep path of communist ascent. (prolonged applause) And this is convincing new confirmation of the correctness of the party's economic strategy and social policy and of the firmness and fruitfulness of its Leninist course. (tumultuous applause)

Embodying the continuity of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the Central Committee report expressed with amazing force, fullness and accuracy the party's collective will and reason and the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of the entire Soviet people. The party's monolithic cohesion around its general staff was expressed in the unanimously adopted resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress.

"1. Wholly and fully approve the Leninist course and practical activity of the party's Central Committee.

"2. Approve the CPSU Central Committee report and instruct all party organizations to be guided in their work by the provisions and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy advanced in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev." (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The congress adopted a resolution on preparing a new version of the CPSU program. Two decades have elapsed since the party program was adopted, and great experience of socialist and communist building has been accumulated in the USSR during this period. This experience irrefutably attests that our movement toward communism is being accomplished through the historic stage of developed socialism. This conclusion has been drawn and elaborated by the party in recent years and must be reflected in the CPSU program. It must clearly reveal the changes which have occurred in the structure of our economy, emphasize and specify tasks of a long-term nature and reflect the new, fundamentally important phenomena and processes of international life. The 26th congress entrusted the Central Committee with making the necessary changes and additions to the program, which on the whole correctly defines the natural laws of world social development and the aims and main tasks of the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for communism, and with preparing its new version.

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was approved unanimously. The report on this question was delivered by Comrade N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The congress also approved the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The party's leading organs were elected.

At its first plenum, expressing the will of the entire Soviet people, the Central Committee unanimously reelected Comrade L. I. Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (tumultous, prolonged applause, becoming an ovation. All rise) Leonid Ilich's election, greeted by the party and by all Soviet people with tremendous enthusiasm, is a moving demonstration of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist course at the stage of mature socialism, the nationwide support for its farsighted and wise domestic and foreign policy, and the dynamic and fruitful theoretical, political and organizational activity of the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The 26th CPSU Congress and its delegates and guests evaluated highly the historic services of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is making a tremendous contribution to the creative development of revolutionary theory under the conditions of mature socialism and to the elaboration and practical implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state and of large-scale socioeconomic programs aimed at steadily enhancing the people's well-being. (applause)

A loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement and tireless working person and fighter for peace associated throughout his life with the working class and the people's masses, Leonid Ilich has won the love and gratitude of the Soviet people in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the gratitude and profound respect of all the world's honest people. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Together with all Soviet people the communists and all working people of Soviet Azerbaijan express feelings of love and gratitude to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his indefatigable concern for the people's good and for this titantic work in the name of peace and happiness on earth. (tumultuous applause, which does not die down for a long time) The thousands of reports and greetings messages, letters and telegrams addressed to the congress from Azerbaijan and mass rallies and meetings were moving documents recording this love and the boundless gratitude of our people to the Leninist party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its wise leader. They expressed a high assessment of the vitality and popular spirit of the party's policy and full support for its practical activity. (tumultuous applause)

Imbued with the great enthusiasm of communist creation, the 26th CPSU Congress decisions imparted a strong new turn of speed to the Soviet country's progressive movement. Outlining the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the prospects for the coming decade, they opened up a new stage of the Soviet people's revolutionary transforming work.

The program of creation elaborated by the congress is permeated with profound optimism. Its implementation will largely determine our motherland's aspect on the threshold of the new century and will ensure the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might and the development of the whole system of social relations. "Yes, Soviet people look with confidence to the future," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said from the congress platform. "But their optimism is not the self-confidence of favorites of fortune. Our people know that everything they possess has been created by their own labor and defended with their own blood. We are optimists because we believe in the power of labor, because we believe in our country and our people. We are optimists because we believe in our party and know that the path it indicates is the only correct path!" (tumultuous applause)

Every congress is a landmark in the life of the party and the people, of every communist and every Soviet working person. The 26th CPSU Congress has entered the life of the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan as precisely such an outstanding event. (tumultuous applause) Our republic prepared for its dear party's congress with unprecedented labor and political enthusiasm. The precongress shock watch of working people in all sectors of the national economy assumed very broad scope, and on the eve of the congress thousands of labor collectives reported the successful fulfillment of high socialist pledges.

The opening of the congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report were received by Azerbaijan's working people with tremendous fervor and enthusiasm and with a feeling of pride in our great motherland. A festive atmosphere reigned in the republic for the 8 historic days of the congress' work. At numerous meetings and rallies workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, party and labor veterans and our youth expressed boundless love for the Communist Party and warm approval and unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the activity of the Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The communists and entire people of Azerbaijan greeted the congress work results with profound satisfaction and joy. They elicited a new wave of political activeness among the working people, who have advanced patriotic innovations and initiatives.

The congress decisions have been perceived by working people with warm approval as a combat program of communist creation. Today, on behalf of the participants in the republic party aktiv meeting, expressing the will of the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan, we unanimously approve and support the 26th party congress decisions and the propositions and conclusions in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Great work has been developed in the republic to propagandize and explain the 26th congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report. The CPSU Central Committee report has been published in the Azerbaijan language in a mass edition. A united political day--a Leninist Friday devoted to studying the 26th congress materials--has been held throughout the republic in an atmosphere of high organization and political enthusiasm. Party committees have held propagandists' seminars. Students in all components of party studies, economic education and Komsomol political education have embarked on an in-depth, systematic study of the Central Committee report and the congress documents. Thousands of activists are taking the word of the Leninist party to the masses and are propagandizing the ideas and decisions of the congress. In short, great organizational and political work has begun, and it must be continued at high level and with maximum efficiency.

The most important and urgent task today is the efficient organization of the practical implementation of the 26th congress decisions. The task consists in conveying the ideas of the congress to every communist and every Soviet person. All party organizations and committees, ministries and departments, and all labor collectives and public organizations must elaborate a comprehensive plan of concrete action to realize the congress decisions and the guidelines of the Central Committee report. They must reflect the sum total of the economic, sociopolitical and ideological tasks advanced by the congress with regard to the activity of every collective and organization. It is the sacred duty of party organizations to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all the party's plans, and the successful implementation of the work program advanced by the congress is a matter of honor and labor valor to communists. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! Soviet Azerbaijan worthily greeted the 26th party congress. Implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the republic's party organization and working people achieved high results. The 5-year plan for the growth rate of national income was fulfilled in 4 years. It increased 44 percent over 5 years against the planned 32 percent. The plan for industrial and agricultural production was fulfilled in 4 years and 2.5 months. Industrial production increased 47 percent instead of the planned 39 percent. Compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the average annual volume of gross agricultural production also increased 47 percent, against 21 percent according to the plan.

All the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans Azerbaijan's national economy developed at a stable high rate outstripping the average all-union rate. During the seventies industrial production increased 120 percent, and gross agricultural production doubled. Azerbaijan's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex increased as a result. Compared with 1970, the proportion of our republic's industrial output in the total volume of the country's industrial production increased 32 percent, while its share of gross agricultural production almost doubled.

The republic's achievements have been evaluated highly by the party and state. The Azerbaijan SSR was awarded a third Order of Lenin for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous applause) For the 11th year in a row our republic was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for its results in the all-union socialist competition for 1980 and the whole 5-year plan. (tumultuous applause)

It was with a sense of tremendous joy and pride that the republic's communists and working people received these words spoken from the 26th congress platform by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "The Azerbaijan CP's activity in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule deserves a positive evaluation." (tumultuous, prolonged applause) This, comrades, is a graphic new manifestation of the CPSU Central Committee's constant attention and concern for our republic's party organization. It set us new tasks and calls us to new achievements. We regard this high assessment by the party congress as showing great confidence in Azerbaijan's party organization and as a mandate to work still better. (tumultous applause) Expressing profound gratitude to the party's Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we assure them that we will justify that confidence with practical deeds in fulfilling the 26th congress decisions and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The chief guideline in the party's economic strategy defined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the period through 1990 is the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being and the steady raising of the people's material and cultural living standards.

The CPSU Central Committee report formulated the most important principles of that strategy with exhaustive completeness and clarity and with regard to the special features of the eighties--the stable, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the transfer of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, all possible savings of all kinds of resources and the improvement of work quality. In organic unity all this constitutes the chief task of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The most important preconditions for resolving all national economic tasks are the development of heavy industry and, primarily, its basic sectors, further progressive structural changes in industry and the improvement, in particular, of the structure of the country's fuel and energy balance. The increasing preferential development of sectors producing consumer goods has been defined as the priority task. A great effort must be made to develop sectors which make up the production infrastructure, primarily transportation. A broad program has been outlined for the further development of agriculture, its systematic transfer to an industrial footing and the deepening and improvement of ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Capital construction remains, as before, an object of special attention and concern to the party. There is provision for a substantial increase in capital investments, the bulk of which it has been decided to channel into modernizing and retooling enterprises and completing construction projects started earlier. The congress raised with special acuteness the problem of further enhancing production efficiency and the quality of all our work.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in the report, on the whole the seventies and the 10th 5-Year Plan may be evaluated as a major step in the development of the national economy of the country and of all the union republics.

For Azerbaijan that period was characterized by the stable, high rate of the dynamic and proportionate development of all sectors of the economy, by great successes in all sectors of economic and cultural building and by the further raising of the working people's living standards.

We spoke in detail about the results of the republic's economic and social development and about the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs for the coming period at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. Our republic has entered the new decade possessing considerable economic, scientific and technical potential and a great army of trained cadres devoted to the cause and capable of resolving increasingly complex and large-scale tasks. (applause)

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to ensure a high development rate for the entire economy and the further raising of social production efficiency. It is planned to increase the national income by 32 percent during 1981-85 and by 80 percent over the decade.

Great and responsible tasks face the republic's industry. In accordance with "The Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development," industrial production in the republic will increase 29-32 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan, and labor productivity will increase 23-25 percent. High targets are also planned for the improvement of output quality, the reduction of prime production costs and other decisive points in the national economy.

Implementing the tasks advanced by the 26th congress, we must bear in mind the following problems, which are characteristic of our republic's economy:

--Ensuring the increasing preferential growth of national income relative to production of the global social product and the faster growth of national income channeled into consumption;

--The more rational distribution of production forces, the leveling out of the regions' economic development, the involvement of the entire able-bodied population in social production;

--The further improvement of the structure of industry through the increasing preferential development of sectors that determine scientific and technical progress (electricity generation, machine building, the chemical and petrochemical industries);

--The elimination of disproportions between the economy's need for electricity and its generation, the volume of production of agricultural produce and the capacities for processing it, and the production of consumer goods and public demand;

--The more comprehensive utilization of mineral, raw material and natural resources to produce end products with minimum waste.

In determining the ways to resolve these problems, it is necessary to take into consideration certain specific features of our republic. Unlike the demographic situation which has taken shape in the country, the favorable trend of growing labor resources exists in the Azerbaijan SSR. In this connection we must develop industrial production still more intensively in medium-sized and small cities and in rural regions. And here we must evidently travel the path both of creating in them a broad network of branches of existing enterprises primarily in nonmetal-intensive sectors and of constructing new production facilities, particularly in sectors producing consumer goods and processing agricultural products. We have real potential for doubling production in these regions in the coming decade.

The 26th congress provided a firm guideline for the transition to intensive factors of economic growth and the skillful and efficient utilization of all existing resources--labor, fixed capital, fuel and raw materials. "But what is becoming the linchpin of economic policy is, you might think, a simple and very prosaic thing--a thrifty attitude to public property and the ability to make full and expedient use of all that we have.... The economy must be economical," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized.

A major reserve on this path is the acceleration of the startup of newly commissioned capacities and the rational loading of existing ones. Thanks to increased attention to these questions, there has been a considerable improvement in the use of production capacities in the republic in recent years. At the same time the industrial potential is not yet producing a full return. The capacities of more than half the total number of new enterprises and production facilities commissioned during the 10th 5-Year Plan are being utilized at only 50-70 percent, as a consequence of which there is an annual shortfall of output worth tens of millions of rubles.

Large losses of materials and unproductive expenditure still occur. There are annual losses, for example, of approximately 2 billion kwh of electricity, more than 300,000 tons of oil and 40 million cubic meters of gas, and waste metal totals 150,000 tons. The proportional consumption of ideal fuel in the republic's power stations is 10 percent higher than the average for the country. One enterprise in every five does not fulfill the set targets for metal saving, and one in every three does not fulfill the targets for saving fuel, electricity and thermal energy.

Economic leaders, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control organs are obliged to take all measures to ensure that the republic's entire national economic potential is utilized thriftily and produces a full return.

Labor productivity is the most concentrated indicator characterizing the intensification of production. The comprehensive resolution of questions associated with achieving its high growth rate must be at the heart of all our work. By persistently improving labor organization, enhancing the technical standard of production and strengthening discipline in every possible way, it is neeessary to strive for the unconditional fulfillment of the targets relating to this indicator. There is a whole number of sectors and enterprises in the republic's industry where almost the entire increase in industrial output was secured through higher labor productivity in the 10th 5-Year Plan. By making extensive use of their work experience we have every possibility of struggling to achieve increased output through increasing labor productivity to 85 percent against the 80 percent envisaged in the plan.

The improved utilization of means of mechanization and automation will demand a special effort from us in this direction. Despite the fact that the number of mechanized flow lines and automatic lines more than doubled during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, the proportion operating at full capacity remained at the former level. As a result, the proportion of workers performing manual work still remains high. The acuteness of the problem insistently demands the elaboration and implementation of a special comprehensive program to reduce manual labor in industry in the current 5-year plan.

"Conformity with the best world and Soviet models--we can and must agree to nothing less." This was how L. I. Brezhnev defined at the congress the level of demands on product quality dictated by the present stage of our society's development.

Viewing our potential from these positions, as well as from the positions of what we achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan, we can and must set ourselves the task of doubling the volume of articles produced with the state seal of quality in the 11th 5-Year Plan. All the possibilities for this exist and must be utilized skillfully. The attainment of the goal demands, above all, a comprehensive approach. It is necessary in the very near future to complete the introduction of a comprehensive product quality control system in all enterprises and to develop extensive work on elaborating and introducing sectorial and territorial systems so as to expedite the creation of a republican automated quality control system.

Science is called upon to play a tremendous role in resolving the economic and social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The fulfillment of the measures determined by the congress to further strengthen science's influence on the growth of social production and the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into the national economy demands of us the cardinal and, more importantly, the comprehensive improvement of management of the whole sphere of science. The pressing need for this is also dictated by the fact that many scientific investigations and developments still do not find a practical application because of the low quality of work, the incorrect choice of scientific subjects and the nonurgent nature of the problems being resolved, as well as the inadequate preparation of enterprises to introduce technical innovations.

Suffice it to say that an average of approximately 2,000 scientific work projects are completed every year in the republic's scientific establishments and organizations, but less than half are introduced into production.

"...Close integration of science with production is an insistent demand of the modern age"--these words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's define the principled approach to resolving the sum total of national economic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Everything progressive that is created by scientific and engineering thoughts must be introduced without delay! In this matter it is necessary to enhance the role, above all, of sectorial scientific research and planning and design organizations.

The improvement of the structure of scientific research is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of science. The scientific and design base of a number of sectors of the light, local, food and wood-processing industries, in particular, is weak in the republic. In conjunction with the Academy of Sciences and interested ministries and departments, the Gosplan must study this question in depth and make specific suggestions. Great assistance can and must be given here by sectors possessing a good scientific base, primarily petroleum machine building, the electrical equipment industry, instrument making and others.

In the light of what was said at the 26th party congress about the development of heavy industry and its fuel and energy sectors in particular, the role and significance of the senior sector of the republic's economy--the petroleum and gas extraction industry--will increase still further. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to channel more than R2.5 billion into developing the sector--which is 20 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to increase the volume of geological prospecting and drilling work by 30 percent and to implement an extensive program to intensify the oil and gas extraction processes and to increase the oil yield from the earth's interior.

We note with satisfaction that the republic's oilmen, having overcome protracted laggardness, have successfully begun the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and fulfilled the plans for the first 2 months as regards oil and gas production and operational and exploratory drilling. It is the task of the party organizations and economic leaders of the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations and of oil and gas extraction and drilling administrations to consolidate the results achieved and make skillful and rational use of all existing reserves and potential with a view to stabilizing and further increasing oil and gas production and fulfilling the plans and pledges for the current year and the whole 5-year plan. (tumultuous applause)

With a view to improving the structure of the fuel balance and reducing the share of oil as fuel it is necessary, on the one hand, to strive for the increasing preferential development of gas extraction in the republic and, on the other, to increase the efficiency of the use of oil, refine it more thoroughly and increase the yield of light petroleum products.

As is known, the high pace of the development of the republic's national economy has resulted in a more than 50-percent increase in electricity consumption over the past decade. However, energy capacities increased by only 5.6 percent over that period. And electricity generation increased 26 percent. The result is the acute shortage of electricity that the republic's national economy has been experiencing in recent years.

With a view to satisfying the economy's growing needs, the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress set the task of the accelerated development of electricity generation in the republic. It is necessary to concentrate all resources and means on its successful realization. We see the cardinal solution in the consistent implementation of the whole program for the construction and commissioning in the eighties of the thermal and hydroelectric power stations that are under construction, and in the construction in the long term of a nuclear power station.

We raised this problem at the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan and Azglavenergo must strive for this question to be examined and resolved in the appropriate union organs.

In accordance with the 26th party congress guidelines, the increasing preferential development of the republic's chemical and petrochemical industry is planned in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to ensure a growth rate of more than 40 percent for the sector as a whole. More attention must also be paid to the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and, particularly, to machine building as a sector of paramount significance for scientific and technical progress in the whole economy.

A very important task for all enterprises and organizations is to increase production and improve the quality of consumer goods. As was stated at the congress, this is the primary party task and duty of all communists. And the satisfaction of our people's needs and requirements will largely depend on the fulfillment of this duty.

It should be stated frankly: We have many problems in this sphere. The production plans for many consumer goods are regularly not fulfilled. This applies particularly to cotton and woolen textiles, knitted outerwear, carpets and carpet products and many kinds of cultural-domestic and household goods. Their quality and range still do not always meet the population's increased requirements.

Proceeding from the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, ministries, departments and party organizations must implement the necessary measures to find and commission additional reserves to satisfy the population's requirements for high-quality and varied foodstuffs, industrial goods and cultural and domestic products. It is necessary to ensure growth in the production of fabrics with new structures and with improved color schemes and finishes, to assimilate new modern models and styles of clothes and footwear and to ensure increased volumes and improved quality of goods in the children's range.

In order to ensure the planned high development rates for Group B sectors over the 5-year plan it is necessary to accelerate the construction of new enterprises and ensure that they are fitted out with highly productive equipment and impressive technology. It is very important to commission in good time the knitted underwear factory and carpet combine in the city of Nakhichevan and the Sheki silk combine's dyeing and finishing factory, as well as sewn goods, worsted-spinning, weaving and finishing and other enterprises and capacities.

An important role in comsumer goods production belongs to heavy industry sectors. In conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments the Gosplan must begin drawing up a targeted program to increase consumer goods production at heavy industry enterprises, particularly in nonferrous metallurgy, petroleum, machine building and the electrical equipment and instrument-making industries. The use of local raw material resources and byproducts must be radically improved.

Local initiative is called upon to play a large role here. "Probably in no other sphere of the national economy," the Central Committee report stated, "do local potential and local reserves play such a role as in satisfying the daily consumer demand and in serving the population. Soviets of people's deputies at all levels must take specific measures to improve production and sales of industrial goods and to develop the services spheres."

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a special resolution providing for a 120-percent increase in the production of cultural-domestic and household goods in the 11th 5-Year Plan, including an almost 300-percent increase in products made from local raw materials and production wastes, as a result of implementing a broad program for the construction of new enterprises of the republic's local industry and the enlargement, modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. The Ministry of Local Industry and party and soviet organs must make the maximum effort for the successful resolution of this important problem.

With a view to further improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population we must also increase attention to questions of developing the food sectors of industry--the meat, dairy, fish, canning, baking, confectionary, oil and fat, wine-making, tea and other sectors--and ensure that their capacities correspond to the volume of agricultural produce being produced.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress devoted close attention to questions of developing the production infrastructure. The tasks posed in this sphere are of special significance for our republic. Proceeding from the unsatisfactory work results of the republic's transportation in the last 5-year plan, we are faced with great work to fundamentally improve the activity of all transportation organizations, particularly the Azerbaijan Railroad.

The republic Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, transportation ministries and departments and party, soviet and economic organs must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the measures defined in party and government resolutions for the development of transportation and devote earnest attention to drawing up transportation-economic balances, coordinating cooperation between all forms of transportation and other sectors of the national economy and improving the organization of the entire transportation process and the standard of services for passengers.

The problem of "tightening up rear services" is not confined to the transportation sphere. It is important to act energetically over the whole front of the infrastructure--to continue developing communications, to improve the construction of roads and engineering communications, to improve the organization of supplies, storage facilities and so forth.

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the strenuous targets for this year, 1981, will be a reliable basis for implementing all that we have outlined and for fulfilling ahead of schedule the economic and social development plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Having widely developed the competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress, the republic's industrial workers have begun the new 5-year plan successfully and completed the program for the first 2 months of this year ahead of schedule. Compared with the corresponding period last year, industrial production increased 6.1 percent against the planned 5.4 percent, and there were additional sales of output worth more than R42 million. Labor productivity increased 4.8 percent against the target of 4.3 percent, and more than 80 percent of the increase in industrial output was secured as a result of the growth in that indicator.

At the same time the results for the 2 months show that not all the existing reserves and potential in industry have yet been brought into play. Some 35 enterprises, or 5.1 percent of the total number, did not cope with the 2-month plan, and they had a shortfall in output sales to the tune of R21.2 million. The plans for labor productivity were not fulfilled by 1 enterprise in every 10, and for output with the seal of quality --by 1 in 4. The plan relating to the products list was not met.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress set the task of ensuring work without laggard enterprises from the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the efforts of all party, soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all labor collectives must be directed toward resolving it. (applause)

The successful realization of the tasks advanced depends largely on how we start the new 5-year plan. In the very first year we must achieve high development rates in all sectors of the economy and consolidate and increase them in subsequent years--which will make it possible to fulfill the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and considerably exceed all the planned indicators for production efficiency and work quality. (applause)

Of course, comrades, this is no easy task, but a realistic one. Its successful implementation is guaranteed by the organizational, economic and political experience accumulated in the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. Multipled by the labor and political enthusiasm aroused in the masses by the 26th congress decisions, it will help us to scale the planned heights. (applause)

The working people's mighty creative energy, their patriotic initiatives and valuable undertakings and the high activeness of production innovators and front-runners inspire us with this confidence. In the shock labor vigil the collectives of 365 enterprises completed the plans for the first 2 months by the day the 26th party Congress opened, and 6,700 shops, sections and teams and more than 83,000 foremost production workers fulfilled the target for the first quarter of 1981. (tumultuous applause)

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee recently approved the initiatives of the working people of Leninsky Rayon, who have pledged to fulfill the 5-year plan targets in 4 years (applause), of the foremost production workers who have decided to fulfill the 1981 plans by USSR Constitution Day and the 64th anniversary of Great October, and of the innovators who have pledged to work under the motto "Two 5-Year Plans During the 5-Year Plan." (tumultuous, prolonged applause).

The most important task of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs is to support and disseminate progressive experience, develop the working people's labor enthusiasm and political activeness and strive persistently for the wide development of the socialist competition to fulfill ahead of schedule the plans and pledge for 1981 and the whole 5-year plan and for the further enhancement of production efficiency and work quality. The labor creativity of the masses is a mighty force, and it will undoubtedly lead us to new victories in communist building! (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! The party's scientifically substantiated agrarian policy was developed further in the Central Committee report and the 26th congress decisions. Aimed, on the whole, at strengthening the country's agroindustrial complex, it is designed to ensure the further realization of the ideas of the Leninist cooperative plan in accordance with the objective natural laws and demands of mature socialism.

The historic merit of the 26th congress and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally consists in the fact that our party advanced to the center of all our activity the elaboration and implementation of a long-term food program, whose chief aim is to ensure as quickly as possible the uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to the population. This global program has not only economic and social but also tremendous political significance. It is characterized by the creative, innovatory formulation of urgent problems of enhancing the people's well-being. The working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, see this as a further manifestation of the party's tremendous concern for the Soviet person and cordially thank Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for his constant attention to the Soviet people's vital interests. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The program's consistent fulfillment will make it possible to achieve a significant increase in agricultural production and to unite agriculture in a single chain with the sectors engaged in storing and processing arable and livestock products and with trade. The formulation of the food program is now being completed in the republic with regard to the achieved potential of Azerbaijan's agroindustrial complex and its development prospects. At the same time targeted comprehensive programs should be drawn up in parallel for the leading sectors of agriculture producing foodstuffs.

The further upsurge of agriculture, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, is the basis of the food program. We reported at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress that, thanks to the selfless labor of rural workers and the fundamental improvement of the style and methods of party leadership of all spheres of vital activity in the agrarian sector of the economy, Azerbaijan's agriculture is firmly established at the frontiers of mature socialism.

Following the policy of specialization and concentration based on agroindustrial integration and interfarm cooperation, we made the 10th 5-Year Plan a 5-year plan of the intensive development of Azerbaijan's entire agroindustrial complex.

Today, comparing what has been achieved with the tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, we view our successes as a reference point for resolving the more complex and crucial 11th 5-Year Plan targets. I do not think there is any need to dwell in detail on the production plans for arable and livestock products--that was done thoroughly at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. However, the chief point must be emphasized: In the current 5-year period it is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural output by 15-17 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. And by creatively enriching the experience of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans we must at the outset adopt a policy of considerably overfulfilling all the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The 26th congress emphasized that the main directions of upcoming work in the sphere of agriculture were defined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. They were concretized with respect to our republic in the large-scale CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 22 February 1979 "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Wine Production in the Azerbaijan SSR." This is a program of considerable growth in the republic's agroindustrial complex for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term. The year of 1980 already brought the first successes in implementing it. The task consists in consolidating and augmenting them and giving a new boost to this work, guided by the 26th congress decisions.

"If we speak of agriculture as a whole, it is faced with the same chief problem as in other sectors of the national economy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized. "This is the enhancement of efficiency and quality. We will continue to allocate large financial and material resources to the countryside and will continue the systematic transfer of this sector to an industrial footing. But the center of gravity now--and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties--is shifting to returns on capital achievements, the growth of agricultural productivity, and the deepening and improvement of agriculture's ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex."

In order to resolve this task, ministries, departments and agricultural organs must find and commission all reserves for increasing agricultural production and carry this out concretely for each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, every rayon and the republic as a whole. And here rural workers need the assistance of specialists and scientists. It is necessary to think about substantiating and strengthening subdivisions of agricultural science, not only economic zones but also single farms--chiefly those which have not revealed their potential.

The main directions for increasing the effectiveness of this work are these: to make efficient use of land, particularly improved land, and of equipment, fertilizers and fodder and to increase the yields of all agricultural crops in every rayon and on all farms without exception.

It is obvious that this economic task has a whole number of social aspects, as its resolution is connected with people's psychological reorientation. It is a question of fostering the level of social awareness which will develop in our cadres and in every working person the urgent need to resolve all questions of increasing efficiency only on the basis of the latest technology, the recommendations of science and the study and actual introduction of the best world and Soviet experience. It is necessary, above all, to comprehend in depth the experience of our foremost farms and rayons, the study of which must be endowed with scientific depth and systematicness.

The experience of other regions and republics of the country is an important reserve. We must study it and, more importantly, apply it creatively. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, the Gosplan and agricultural ministries and departments must impart a planned nature to this work.

It is known that during the 9th and, particularly, the 10th 5-Year Plans we succeeded in considerably increasing the return on funds being invested in agriculture. However, we still have many unresolved problems here. It is a case of the unsatisfactory utilization of the capacities of livestock-raising complexes and poultry farms, the low quality of water conservancy and reclamation construction, the insufficiently efficient use of irrigated land and so forth.

In the current 5-year period more than R3.1 billion of capital investments will be channeled into the comprehensive development of agriculture in the republic. When investing such huge funds, we must learn to calculate what will be the result of every ruble of capital investments spent on a hectare of land and a kilogram of fertilizer or fodder and what is the coefficient of utilization of machines and mechanisms. Today the question is just this: The return on capital investments will increase steadily if the training of cadres and the introduction of progressive technology acquire the force of law and are carried out according to a clear-cut plan broken down into years and for the whole 5-year period.

In the system of measures aimed at improving the supply of food to the population the 26th party congress regarded as of paramount importance the task of developing livestock raising as a result, above all, of increasing the production and improving the quality of fodder. We have achieved certain successes in this sector, but there are still many unresolved problems. Taking the natural and economic conditions of the zones into account, it is necessary to ensure a planned transition to a more rational structure of the area sown to grain. At the same time it is necessary to increase production of coarse and succulent fodder and make more efficient use of protein supplements. And, of course, to organize the work of fodder shops. Many have been constructed in recent years, but many are essentially standing idle. The reason is that kolkhozes do not have skilled cadres who know the technology of fodder production. Thus, the large funds spent on constructing shops have not produced the proper return, and we cannot tolerate this. Work on improving breeds and increasing livestock productivity and on the intensive development of industrial poultry farming, where there are also many bottlenecks, also requires analysis and help from specialists and scientists.

All questions of creating a strong and balanced livestock-raising fodder base must be at the center of attention of agricultural ministries and departments, party committees and farm leaders. We have every possibility of ensuring that the current year becomes a turning point in the development of fodder production and a year of further intensive development of all sectors of livestock raising.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered this appeal from the platform of the party forum: "Livestock raising is a shock front in the countryside today." In response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal the collectives of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayons have adopted stepped-up socialist pledges for 19[illegible] Farmworkers in Apsheronskiy, Shekinskiy, Khanlarskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Ismaillinskiy Rayons have pledged to increase the production and procurement of all kinds of livestock produce on the basis of strengthening the fodder base and of intensive methods of running the sector. It is the task of party, soviet and agricultural organs to give the movement's initiators and farm collectives the maximum assistance and support, to ensure the dissemination of the best experience and to mobilize all the republic's livestock raisers to perform selfless work and lead livestock raising to the forefront of agricultural production.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Agricultural Production Output on Citizens' Private Subsidiary Farms." The task of the republican ministries and departments and party, soviet and trade union organizations is to bring the provisions and significance of this important document to the notice of every agricultural worker, worker, and all citizens. Organizational work on its fulfillment is a matter of great state importance. We are sure that the party committees and soviet and economic organs will give broad support to local initiative, and render citizens the necessary aid by earmarking young livestock and poultry, fodder, fertilizers, seeds and other resources. The solution of this socially significant task will help to supplement the republic's food resources. Attention must also be stepped up toward industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms.

Comrades! At the meeting of the republican aktiv in February on the eve of the 26th congress we discussed comprehensively and in depth the tasks facing the agricultural workers for the present year and we elaborated a package of measures for their implementation. The stockraisers have got off to quite a good start in producing and procuring meat, milk and eggs. In the first 2 months of 1981 some 2,061 tons, or 11.5 percent more livestock and poultry, 2,340 tons or 4.5 percent more milk, and almost 3 million or 5 percent more eggs were produced than in the corresponding period last year. As a whole the publicly owned animals are undergoing the wintering period successfully. In contrast to previous years the sowing of perennial grasses has been completed in a more organized way and within the optimum periods. Things are going well in the countryside. The main tasks of the party organizations, agricultural ministries and departments, communists and all rural workers consist in greeting the first spring of the new 5-year plan fully prepared, completing the sowing within the best agrotechnical deadlines, creating a reliable basis for obtaining good harvests of all crops, and creating a fodder stock which will help to increase livestock production output sharply. (tumultuous applause)

In cotton-growing we have every opportunity for surpassing the 1980 level. (applause) This requires the high-standard and timely implementation of all agrotechnical measures and the fullest utilization of the sector's reserves. In the next few days it is essential to survey once again the areas assigned for cotton, to compile schedules and set specific deadlines for starting and completing the sowing on every sector and ensure the high-standard tending of sowings.

In grain farming it is necessary to obtain a good return from each hectare everywhere. For this it is necessary to resow sectors where the crops have died, to accelerate the application of top dressing, irrigation and the fight against weeds. At the same time preparation for sowing corn, soybeans, and other spring crops must be stepped up. Every team and every farm must have a clear-cut plan for all agrotechnical measures and harvesting work aimed at obtaining a good harvest of grain, fodder and other crops.

The prevailing weather conditions require maximum attention to vines. Above all it is essential to complete digging and plowing between the rows, pruning, binding, and applying top-dressing to the vines and accelerating the treatment of the vines. Every fine day must be used to the maximum to eliminate sparseness among the vines, to train them onto the trellises, and to lay new vine plantations to a high standard. Comrades, this year we must struggle for a good grape harvest, for record harvests! (tumultuous applause)

The mild spring makes it possible to begin the harvest and dispatch of vegetables considerably earlier than last year. The Azplodoovoshchprom, Azerbaijan Union of Consumer Trade Cooperatives, the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration and the Ministry of Motor Transport must ensure the rhythmical work of the vegetable production process from the first days of the harvest through the end of the season. Their paramount task is to organize the uninterrupted supply of high-quality vegetables to Moscow, Leningrad, other centers of the country, and Baku and the republic's other cities.

Work on tending the fruit plantations, the struggle to increase their productivity, and the laying out of new orchards of the intensive type should be the focus of the fruit growers' attention. The indicators achieved last year in production must be reinforced and augmented and a considerable overfulfillment of the set plans for the production of procurement of all types of fruit must be ensured.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have considerable reserves for increasing the production and procurements of potatoes, melons, tobacco, green leaf tea, and other arable products. It is essential to use them as efficiently as possible and to achieve the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges by each labor collective without exception.

The success of the matter depends largely on the timely and good-quality preparation of equipment. It is necessary to accelerate the tempo of the preparation and repair of all sowing, cultivating and harvesting equipment, and to supply skilled machine operator cadre for the tractor units. It is necessary to apply extensively and creatively progressive forms of organizing and using agricultural equipment.

The recent rainfall somewhat increased the stock of water in the republic's reservoirs. However, it is essential to treat every cubic meter of precious moisture carefully, and to make more extensive use of progressive methods of irrigation. In the next few days it is necessary to complete the repair of all hydraulic installations and pumping stations, subartesian wells and the entire irrigation system.

In brief, a crucial stage of the struggle for the harvest is coming. And the harvest's destiny depends on the skill of every rural worker, his high awareness of his social duty, and on discipline and organization at all sectors of work. [tumultuous applause)

The leading collectives of our countryside have decided to continue their congress shock stint. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau has approved the initiative of the workers of Shamkhorskiy and Mir-Bashirskiy Rayons who have promised to fulfill all targets for the production of plant growing output in 4 years, the workers of Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon who have made the same promise for the production of grain and grapes, the workers of Bardinskiy who have made this promise with respect to cotton, the workers of Khachmasskiy and Masallinskiy Rayons who have made it with respect to vegetables, and the workers of Astarinskiy Rayon who have made it with respect to tea. The arable farmers of Agdashskiy Rayon have pledged to fulfill the cotton production 5-year plan in 3 years. The workers of Ismaillinskiy, Shemakhinskiy and other rayons have adopted new pledges to increase considerably the yield of agricultural crops. Worthy initiatives! And we believe that the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress will unfailingly become, in the countryside, a year of strenuous creative work--work Lenin style, work communist style. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment not only of state plans but also of lofty socialist pledges a good tradition of the Azerbaijan rural workers. The selfless loyalty of the communists and all rural workers to this glorious tradition and their desire to augment it with remarkable new achievements have become a tremendous force in the accelerated development of Azerbaijan's agriculture.

May the flame of initiative, quest and creation for the attainment of new record harvests in the 11th 5-Year Plan, for the improvement of the Soviet people's prosperity, and for the implementation into living reality of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of the party of the great Lenin burn even more brightly in every labor collective in the Azerbaijan countryside. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The 26th congress pointed out that the new 5-year plan will be a serious test for construction workers. It will be characterized by the maximum concentration of forces on ensuring the earliest possible completion and commissioning of those enterprises capable of achieving the greatest increase in output and clearing bottlenecks. The state of capital construction in the republic and shortcomings and measures to eliminate them were examined in detail at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. The paramount task now facing the republic's party and soviet organs, construction and installation organizations and client ministries and departments is to ensure a further increase in the efficiency of capital investment, the maximum concentration of material and labor resources on the most important national economy construction projects and a reduction in construction time, and the prompt or early commissioning of projects.

Under such conditions the first imperative is to ensure a considerable intensification of construction production and to raise the sector's organizational and technical level by ensuring the extensive introduction of the achievements of technical progress and making rational use of its production potential. Particular attention must be paid to reducing the amount of uncompleted construction and bringing it down to the prescribed level in the near future.

All this acquires particular importance due to the fact that in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan 50 percent more capital investment must be assimilated and fixed capital commissioned than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the current year alone it is planned to inject more than R1.9 billion of capital investment into the republic's national economy, to commission more than R1.7 billion worth of fixed capital and to build and commission 37 major industrial, agricultural and social installations approved by decision of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, as well as a number of other installations. Particular attention must be paid to the construction of projects under the CPSU Central Committee's control.

Obkoms, gorkoms, rayons, construction and assembly organizations and client ministries and departments have the task of ensuring that a watchful eye is kept on these construction projects, of ensuring a rapid rate of construction and the prompt or early commissioning of such installations, the achievement of targets set and the fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted. This requires purposeful work by the contracting organizations. From the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavazmontazhspetsstroy, Glavazmeliovodstroy, Glavbakstroy and others must take exhaustive measures to tighten planning, production and labor discipline at construction sites and to ensure rational use of construction equipment, a further rise in labor productivity and more extensive use of the team contract method. Gosplan, Gosstroy and construction ministries and departments must take additional steps to ensure an acceleration in the development of construction's material and technical base and efficient use of existing enterprises' capacities and give priority to increasing the extent to which the construction is industrialized and improving the quality of construction and installation work.

Construction projects' material and technical backup is in need of considerable improvement. The leaders of Gossnab, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, transportation, construction and installation organizations, and client ministries and departments must radically reorganize their work to ensure that construction projects are provided with material and technical resources and establish an efficient supply system guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of prescribed plans.

Construction industry workers got off to a confident start this year. The plans for the first 2 months of the year for capital investment, construction and installation and contract work were overfulfilled and a rapid rate in the increase of these indicators was achieved. Almost all construction ministries and departments managed to fulfill the prescribed program. The target for the first 2 months of the year for the construction of major installations was achieved. This successful start obliges the republic's party, soviet and economic organs to exploit the upsurge in the work of construction industry workers to ensure a further increase in the rate of work, the unconditional fulfillment of plans by every collective and every construction project and the prompt or early commissioning of all installations nearing completion. The year 1981 must become a reliable foundation for the fulfillment of the construction program of the whole 5-year plan. [applause]

Comrades! Real concern for real people and their needs and requirements is what the party's economic policy is all about, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. All the party's work convincingly demonstrates its utter loyalty to this course. The major measures to enhance the people's well-being taken in the seventies are graphic confirmation of this. For the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the period up to 1990 the party has put forward an even broader social program covering the improvement of all aspects of Soviet people's lives--consumer goods, housing, culture, leisure and working and everyday conditions.

By fulfilling the 26th congress decisions we will solve in the foreseeable future a vast range of questions relating to social development in Azerbaijan. They are chiefly connected with making fuller use of the national income. In addition to increasing the level of employment in social production, this will mean implementing major measures to expedite the development of the social infrastructure.

The national income used for consumption and accumulation will grow at an increasingly preferential rate during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The consumption fund in the national income will increase by 36 percent and by 84 percent over the whole 10-year period.

Social consumption funds will increase considerably. More than R250 million will go on measures to increase wages and other payments and benefits to the population. The average monthly wage of workers and clerical staff will increase by 17-20 percent, reaching R170-175. Kolkhoz members' labor remmeration will increase by 20-22 percent.

Provision has been made to increase the minimum old age and disability pension payable to workers, clerical staff and kolkhoz members and to increase state assistance to families with children. The population's real income--the most important overall indicator of the increase in the people's well-being--will have increased by 23 percent by 1985, compared with 20 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Measures adopted by teh Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in recent years to ensure a sharp upsurge in every sector of the national economy have made it possible to considerably increase the population's income and thereby develop trade and the provision of consumer services for the population year by year. In the new 5-year plan trade will increase by 36.5 percent and the volume of consumer services by 63 percent.

Despite certain successes in these important spheres of nonproductive activity we still have many serious shortcomings. Plans are not being fulfilled, abuses are occurring and the standard of service is low--a cause of justifiable dissatisfaction among the population.

The trade sector's work is made more difficult by the fact that enterprises frequently fail to fulfill their contractual commitments to supply the agreed range of goods to the market at the prescribed time. In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone industrial enterprises allowed a shortfall worth around R600 million in the supply to the trade sector of the prescribed range of goods. A large number of substandard goods for which there is no consumer demand are reaching the trade network, creating above-norm stocks. By the end of 1980 just under R77 million worth of such goods had accumulated in warehouses.

By consistently improving the leadership of the trade sector and the consumer services sphere and waging an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena of any kind we must achieve a radical qualitative improvement in their work. More concern must be shown for strengthening the material and technical base of the trade and consumer service sectors, progressive forms of consumer services must be more vigorously introduced and the system of high-quality paid services must be expanded. The responsibility of leaders of enterprises producing consumer goods for supplying the market with the requisite range and quality of goods must be increased.

Our work is judged strictly and exactingly in accordance with how questions relating to improving the supply of consumer goods and the work of the trade sector and service sphere are solved, it was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress. to put it simply, the grocery store, laundry, dry-cleaners, canteen, public transportation and so on are all parts of the socially significant service of keeping millions of working people in a good mood. We must do everything possible to ensure that each of these parts operates efficiently and that every employee shows consideration and concern for his fellows. Only then will this service be worthy of the name of the good mood service. (applause)

Housing construction is an important part of satisfying the population's growing needs. We have spoken of the serious shortcomings in this area on a number of occasions. The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress set the task of radically improving housing construction and ensuring that all assets are assimilated and that plans are fulfilled every year. We must ensure that this is done at all costs! (applause)

Particular attention must be paid to the quality of housing construction and to improving the architectural appearance of housing and making it more comfortable and to completely eliminating the errors of the past, when residential districts were not built up comprehensively and there were delays in developing water supply and sewage systems, consumer service, cultural and trade installations, sports facilities, underground garages and so on. Cooperative construction must be expanded, especially in rural areas.

We are well aware that the housing problem has still not been solved. Many families live in communal apartments lacking proper amenities, in areas where the air is polluted and in hostels, and newlyweds are waiting years for apartments. It is therefore particularly important to ensure considerateness, objectivity and honesty in housing allocation. This work must be organized in strict conformity with the law, openly and in collaboration with labor collectives and social organizations and be rigorously monitored by them. A resolute struggle must be waged against any abuses in this important work. (tumultuous applause)

A certain amount of work has been done in the last 5 years to improve the whole health care service. The network of curative and preventive establishments and scientific and practical centers has been expanded and the number of doctors has increased. But a very great deal still remains to be done. The service available to both the urban and rural population must be improved and we must strive to strengthen health care's material and technical base along with the whole system of social establishments.

Party committees must pay particularly close attention to the work of improving the selection, placement and, most importantly, the education of medical cadres and to the struggle to ensure that the character of every medical worker conforms with the high and noble standards of medical ethics and communist morality.

Everything must be done to ensure that Soviet people always and everywhere are able to obtain prompt, skilled and sensitive medical aid, was how the 26th party congress formulated the task. It is health care workers' duty to do everything possible to successfully fuilfill it! (applause)

At the contemporary stage of social development, comrades, the task of implementing the measures stipulated by the party and government for improving the running of the economy is becoming particularly urgent. Stressing the importance of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the economic mechanism for solving this question, the 26th congress set the task of consistently implementing it and at the same time going further, tackling increasingly complex problems.

A certain amount of work is being done in the republic to implement the measures outlined by this extremely important party document. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on improving the organization of Gosplan's work and increasing its role in the system of state administrative organs. Particular attention has been paid to questions relating to the comprehensive development of the republic's interrelated sectors and rayons and to eradicating departmentalism and parochialism in the formulation of state plans. It has been deemed advisable to create within the republic's Gosplan eight intersectorial comprehensive administrations to coordinate and comprehensively solve all questions relating to interrelated sector's development and to be responsible for their implementation. At the same time Gosplan will be relieved of the task of fulfilling a number of functions outside its competence.

At the same time we cannot fail to be alarmed by the fact that the tardiness which has appeared in the general process of changing over to the new conditions of planning and evaluating production activities, particularly through the fault of the leaders of ministries, associations and enterprises of the chemical, petrochemical and machine-building industries, light, local and a number of other sectors, has still not been overcome. The organization of production, especially science-and-production associations in the republic is not being conducted sufficiently vigorously. Last year these associations accounted for just 26.4 percent of the total volume of the republic's output sales, compared with 47 percent for the country as a whole. The great potential which lies in creating such associations and in the newly established industrial sectors is not being fully tapped.

Gosplan and the ministries must focus their efforts on further improving the economic mechanism, speedily make good any unevenness in the process of changing over to the new work conditions, create science-and-production associations more energetically and show greater initiative and involvement.

The formulation of the plans for economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan will shortly be concluded in the republic. The republic's Gosplan, ministries, departments and enterprises must ensure that the 5-year plan is framed promptly and well, fully in accordance with the stipulations of the 26th CPSU Congress and the "Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development."

The economic policy put forward by the 26th congress for the new 5-year plan and the eighties is imbued with the party's paternal concern for the working people's vital interests. Merging with the historic creativity of the working class and the whole Soviet people it is ensuring our society's steady advance toward the pinnacles of communist civilization. (tumultuous applause)

"Today, as we look 5-10 years ahead," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the congress, "we cannot forget that it is during these years that the national economic structure with which the country will enter the 21st century will be established and created. It must embody the main features and ideals of the new society, be in the forefront of progress and embody the integration of science and production and the inálssoluble alliance between creative thought and creative labor." The 26th congress guidelines orient us toward the future. The party organization and all the republic's working people face the crucial task of making their contribution to this nationwide work and creating today a reliable foundation for ensuring that future generations have a happy life. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! Time, life and the whole experience of our motherland's socioeconomic and spiritual development have convincingly proven the profound accuracy of the 25th CPSU Congress's conclusion that under conditions of mature socialism the party's role as our society's leading and guiding force steadily increases. "In the light of the Soviet people's striking achievements, Lenin's famous dictum--the party is the mind, honor and conscience of our age--is now grasped even more deeply." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev announced from the 26th congress rostrum. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The Communist Party is growing, strengthening, being enriched with new experience and maturing in parallel with Soviet society's development and the changes in its socio-political and cultural complexion. Every Soviet person interpreted as an expression of his own thoughts the fine words spoken by Leonid Ilich at the closing of the 26th CPSU Congress: Communists are truly the linchpin and lifeblood of our society. They are the true revolutionary vanguard of the people. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

Drawing on a knowledge of the laws of social development and the masses' constructive creativity to solve the complex and large-scale tasks of communist building, the party is skillfully exploiting a vast arsenal of organizational and political resources and methods to achieve its programmatic aims and is consistently implementing the scientific principles of regulating social processes. It places adherence to the Leninist norms of party life and to the Leninist principles of leading the masses above all else. The 26th congress made a further contribution to the theory and practice of party building and enriched with important new propositions and conclusions the science of increasing the party's leading role.

The heart and soul of all the CPSU's party organizational, political and ideological work is the Leninist style of party leadership. As is logical, the problem of ensuring a style accurately determining just how actively, purposefully, efficiently, smoothly, skillfully and creatively the party and all its cadres operate at every level was further developed in the congress materials and decisions.

Our party came to the 26th congress enriched with enormous experience of the political leadership of Soviet society's development and improving the work style in the seventies. The supreme example of the party leadership's deeply scientific, consistent, principled, dynamic and creative style is brilliantly embodied in the work of the Central Committee plenums and the work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. It is there that the party's collective reason and its will accumulates and it is there that party policy, which expresses the vital interests of all our society, of every communist and all the Soviet people, is worked out. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to the congress and the work of Soviet communists' supreme forum are vividly characterized by a truly Leninist style.

The complete unanimity in working out fundamental party policy decisions, highly-efficient organization, realistic and critical appraisal of what has been achieved, concreteness and clarity of targets set, collective decisionmaking and democracy, exactingness and considerateness to leading cadres and every communist characterizing the 26th congress's work constitute a creative development of a Leninist style and Leninist principles of party leadership. (tumultous applause)

The main task of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and all the republic's party organizations is to ensure that this work style becomes firmly established in every sphere of our party and economic life and in the multifaceted activities of soviet and social organizations.

Deciding the party's tasks in the coming years and outlining ways of solving them, the 26th congress comprehensively analyzed the experience of republic, kray and oblast organizations and every party element and thoroughly generalized the most valuable experience. This is graphic testimony to the intimate link between the party's central organs and all its detachments, the support for initiative by all party organizations in solving current and long-term tasks and to the CPSU Central Committee's attention to, and concern for, increasing every organization's role and responsibility. "The richer and more varied local experience is, the more fruitful is the work of the party as a whole," the Central Committee report stresses.

Another of our tasks is to study deeply and creatively apply the best experience of other CPSU detachments endorsed by the congress. An asset of the party as a whole, this experience will give new impetus to the multifaceted work of Azerbaijan's party organizations and will help us to solve the socioeconomic tasks facing the republic more concretely, promptly and effectively.

The complexity and scale of these tasks makes it necessary to raise the standard and competence of party leadership. If every party organization ensures that everything is in order in its own sector, the congress stressed, the whole country's affairs will progress. "Increasing the role of obkoms and raykoms is therefore a crucial, serious and, I would say, constant task," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out.

Primary party organizations' role in solving the great and diverse tasks involved in ensuring the economic and social development of the country and the republic is increasing. As the labor collectives' fighting nucleus "closely connected with each other and with the party center--V.I. Lenin pointed out in the first years of Soviet power--and exchanging their experiences, engaging in agitation, propaganda and organizational work and resolutely applying themselves to every sphere of social life and every variety and subunit of the toiling mass they must, through such diverse work, systematically educate themselves, the party, their class and the masses!"

This instruction of Lenin's has a particularly topical ring today and is graphically embodied in the 26th congress documents. The primary organizations' main task is the mobilization of the working people's efforts to the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, the elaboration of specific paths, and the determination of the best ways and means of attaining their goal. For this it is essential to create an atmosphere of high exactingness, organization, discipline and a creative attitude toward matters in every primary organization and every collective.

Open party meetings on the results of the 26th congress are now under way everywhere in the republic's primary organizations. They are called on to enhance immeasurably the vanguard role of the communists and party committees in the struggle to implement the party's historic decisions. And here the task of enhancing the responsibility of each party member, each leader, and all working people for the fulfillment of plans and pledges, is advanced to the fore as is the concentration of efforts on key problems of the economy, of the work of their own enterprise, and of full and better monitoring of the administration's activity.

"A little more initiative, a little more principledness," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said of the primary organizations' tasks, "that is what we would like to wish them from the congress rostrum!"

Asserting and developing a Leninist style under present conditions means imparting a precise, purposeful scientific nature to all work on improving the cadres' qualitative composition, on their placement and education, the improvement of their qualifications, and the verification of execution. It is for precisely this reason that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report was pervaded by the profound Leninist idea that after the correct political line has been elaborated and the next tasks outlined, it is the cadres who decide the matter's success.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress thoroughly and comprehensively examined the question of the selection, placement and education of cadres, which we consider a key question in all our organizational and political activity. Pondering it anew in the light of the 26th congress requirements, it is essential to stress that we are faced with a large amount of persistent work to improve cadres policy and eliminate existing shortcomings. Some party raykoms and gorkoms are committing blunders in selecting cadres and are little concerned for creating a reserve of cadres. We have not achieved the point where all promoted workers have high political and professional qualities and are an example of discipline and efficiency and approach their business enterprisingly and creatively.

The party organizations' task is primarily to study thoughtfully and treat solicitously the tremendous experience accumulated by the party as a whole and by the republic's party organization in pursuing a cadres policy over the past decade and to augment it by every means. It is a case of raising still higher the role and responsibility of the communist-cum-leader in implementing the party's plans. And the main thing in our cadres policy is and will be special exactingness toward the communist and the formation in him of features of the revolutionary's character like militant party-mindedness combined with profound competence, discipline combined with initiative, critical analysis combined with the vigorous solution of increasingly complex tasks. For this it is essential "...to live in the midst of the workers' life, to know it inside out," as V.I. Lenin taught, "to know how to determine unerringly at any moment the masses' feelings on any issue and its real requirements, aspirations and thoughts, to know how to determine, without a trace of phoney idealization, the degree of its awareness and the strength of the impact of particular prejudices and vestiges of the old days, to know how to win the masses' boundless trust through a comradely attitude toward it and solicitious satisfaction of its needs." Our duty is to assert persistently this requirement of Lenin's in the deeds of every communist and every leader. (tumultuous applause)

We are rightly proud of our leading cadres who have been tempered in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. Their industry, persistence, feeling for what is new, profound understanding of their tasks, and devotion to their cause have helped to achieve great successes in the accelerated development of all spheres of Azerbaijan's social life in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. (applause) Combining exactingness with trust, with a respectful attitude, it is essential to raise the responsibility of cadres of all echelons of the party, soviet and economic leadership for the solution of common tasks, for the fulfillment of plans, for people's education and, finally, for their own acts.

The training of a reliable reserve of cadres is of tremendous significance in implementing the party's policy. Our party organizations are doing a great deal in this direction. In recent years a large detachment of people who have given a good account of themselves have been promoted from the ranks of the workers, kolkhoz members and specialists to leading party, soviet and trade union work. However, not all party organizations pay due attention to the creation of a reserve. In accordance with the 26th congress requirements, in the forthcoming period the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must pay serious attention to the promotion of specialists from production to the leadership of party and public organizations and must also promote women more actively.

At the same time it is essential to display daily concern to ensure that these comrades acquire as rapidly as possible political experience and the skills of party, soviet and public work. The 26th congress gave precise instructions on these important questions.

"It is necessary," the Central Committee reports says, "that the comrades promoted to leading party work should be 'seasoned,' as they say, in the thick of the working masses, that they should learn not from documents but from personal experience what our country's workers, peasants and intelligentsia live by, and be familiar with their life, needs and interests. It is necessary to seek to ensure that all communists whom we regard as a reserve for promotion should, as a rule, undergo just such a schooling: the schooling of life, the schooling of practical work among the masses." Our duty is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of these instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (tumultuous applause)

Under present conditions special significance attaches to the need to step up control and verification of execution, and on this sector the republic's party committees have done a great deal in recent years. Discipline of execution has been heightened at all echelons and at all levels. At the same time the work of a number of raykoms and gorkoms in organizing control and verification of execution still does not accord with the demands which are being made. Some party committees are more eager to generate decisions than to organize practical organizational work on decisions which have already been taken, and they fail to monitor their fulfillment.

The further development of the monitoring of the fulfillment of the decisions which have been taken is a principled question and it is in this, if you like, that the art of party leadership consists. The Central Committee departments, Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the republic's people's control committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the ministry and department party organizations must take the necessary steps to ensure that the verification of execution ultimately determines the effectiveness of all our work.

The 26th congress emphasized with new force the need to continue to intensify and assert by every means in all party organizations a spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings. The work of the congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the speeches delivered by the delegates, and the congress decisions were a graphic example of Leninist exactingness, high principle, and critical analysis.

Our republic's achievements in the seventies are known to all. The Azerbaijan party organization has always viewed the annual award of the Red Banner and the greetings, encouragements and awards as an incentive to the further improvement of its work. At the same time we are far from being smug about our successes, we always see the shortcomings and unresolved problems as well. A sober, self-critical approach toward matters has become the norm of our life. A responsible attitude toward all matters and implacability toward shortcomings are a remarkable feature of a Leninist style of leadership. In implementing the decisions of the 26th congress we must continue to assert a self-critical attitude toward the assessment of what has been achieved, to reveal and resolutely eliminate shortcomings, to focus attention on unresolved problems and seek unfailingly for greater things. It is for precisely this reason that it is essential that in every party organization and every labor collective there should always be the most favorable conditions for the broad development of criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below, and that all valuable proposals and critical comments should meet with active support. We will continue to struggle uncomprisingly against any instance of belated reaction to critical remarks and proposals. On this score the 26th CPSU Congress gave a precise instruction: Any attempts to suppress criticism or to persecute people for criticism must be most resolutely rebuffed and the culprits must be most strictly sanctioned. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! The party organizations' deeds and questing are frequently the deeds and questing of trail-blazers. Here there are not and cannot be any simple answers. Correct answers must be sought persistently, taking into account the opinion of the broad masses and their experience and knowledge. Without this it is hard to expect real depth of analysis or breadth of vision or precision in the decisions and actions undertaken.

Also in this connection tremendous significance is attached to the working people's letters and proposals as a channel for the party's living link with the masses. Our socialist system, our Soviet way of life generate profound interest in everything that surrounds man. Boundless trust in the party strengthens in many the sense of being his country's master. And his appeals to various echelons of the party and state apparatus are imbued with the sincere desire to express his thoughts on the most vital questions of public life, work and daily routine, the desire to eliminate shortcomings, and implacability toward everything running counter to the norms of our morality.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee regards the working people's letters and statements as a barometer of public opinion. The ways and methods of improving this work were formulated by the 30th congress. In improving this activity we must bring it into line with the requirements contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's report. "Every party worker, every leader," Leonid Ilich stressed, "must regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty to the people and the party." (tumultuous applause)

The 26th congress also defined our attitude toward anonymous letters of a libellous nature. We will be strictly guided by this precept of the congress. (applause)

The 26th CPSU Congress noted the importance of intraparty information in the party's democratic life. In recent years the party committees have done a great deal to improve it and enhance its efficiency and effectiveness. Information both from above and from below--from the primary organizations--has become more regular and systematic, helps communists to be up to date with the most important events taking place in the country and republic, and enables them to have a better knowledge of the situation locally and of people's mood and requirements. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must improve the standard of party information and reflect profoundly and objectively in it the progress of the implementation of the congress' instructions on questions of economic and cultural building and the problems the party organizations are resolving in mobilizing the labor collectives to the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges.

Comrades! The adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the Constitutions of the union republics, including the Azerbaijan SSR, marked a new stage in the development of socialist democracy and created broad scope for enhancing the role and improving the activity of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations. In the light of the 26th CPSU Congress instructions they must do considerably more to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of plans for economic and social development and of the tasks of the working people's communist education. It is from these positions that we must approach our assessment of the organs of justice, the court, prosecutor's office and militia. It is very important that the efforts of all these organs should be pooled and directed toward a single goal--ensuring the strict observance of Soviet laws, and educating all citizens in a spirit of unconditional observance of the norms and rules of socialist communal living. The law enforcement organs must be constantly guided by the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhenv: "The professional knowledge of the workers in these organs must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and justice." (applause)

A Leninist style, Leninist norms--these are the standard by which we must be guided and against which we must check our every action and every step along the path indicated by the congress. And, by improving the style and methods of party leadership and raising their entire activity to the level of new tasks, party organizations must be the main organizers of the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions, mobilizing Soviet and economic organs, social organizations, all communists and the working people's broad masses for this purpose. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress comprehensively substantiated the tasks of ideological backup for the ambitious program of communist creation and enriched the theory and practice of educational work with new ideas and scientific propositions. The party's program aim--to shape a comprehensively developed, spiritually rich individual--was defined by the congress as the main avenue of all our activity in improving the socialist way of life, strengthening its material and spiritual bases and building up society's intellectual potential in every way.

The scale of, and the means for solving, this multifaceted task are determined by the stage of mature socialism when the process of restructuring all social relations in line with the collectivist principles inherent in the new system is coming to a close. This restructuring, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, embraces both the material and spiritual spheres and the entire tenor of our life. The most important, truly worldwide-historic result achieved on this path is Soviet man--"a conscientious worker, a person of lofty political culture, a patriot and internationalist. He is raised by the party, by the country's heroic history and by our entire system. He lives the full-blooded life of the creator of a new world." (tumultous applause)

Our country now possesses great material and spiritual potential for the increasingly harmonious development of the individual. The realization of that potential is ensured by the party on the basis of the close interconnection of economic progress with society's sociopolitical and spiritual flowering and with the improvement of the socialist way of life and of our state system and democracy. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report unfurled an impressive picture of the progressive processes of the improvement of the socioclass structure and of national relations and gave a profound, scientific analysis of the social changes occurring in our country. The new, fundamentally important proposition advanced in the report to the effect that the "formation of a classless structure of society will occur by and large within the historic framework of mature socialism" is of tremendous theoretical and political significance.

The congress noted that there are still quite a few questions of molding the new man which require urgent solution. In the educational sphere it is a question of the radical restructuring of many sectors of this work and bringing it fully into line with the changed conditions of our life and with the working people's increased spiritual level. Here it is necessary to keep in mind the intensifying activeness of the class enemy's propaganda media and his attempts to exert a corrupting influence on the Soviet people's consciousness.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979 formulated a specific and long-term program for improving ideological and political-educational work. As the 26th congress stressed, the task consists in making the content of ideological work more topical and in making the forms correspond to the Soviet people's present-day needs and requirements.

In recent years our republic's party organizations have done a lot in the sphere of ideological work, drawing it closer to life and increasing its efficiency. Educational questions have occupied a leading place in solving all economic-political and sociocultural tasks. However, when approaching what has been achieved from the angle of the 26th congress' lofty demands, we can clearly see that we are still faced with very much work in the further restructuring and consolidation of many sectors of the ideological front.

The propaganda and explanation of the 26th congress decisions and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report are now the focus of our ideological activity. What has already been done is only the beginning of great and long-term work. The whole arsenal of ideological influence--the press, television, radio, oral propaganda and agitation, movies and cultural-enlightenment establishments--must be used with high efficiency so as to convey to every communist and every worker the wealth of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the 26th CPSU Congress' ideas and decisions. This is the most important task of ideological work. (applause)

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are called on to launch it on a wide scale at all enterprises, construction sites, on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, at institutions, educational establishments and at a person's place of residence.

The 26th congress delegates have become the foremost propagandists of its decisions. And this is a very good thing. At the same time our entire party and ideological aktiv must participate most directly and constantly in propagandizing the 26th congress documents.

The congress decisions are the ideological and political foundation and long-term orientation of future ideological work. They gear us toward further intensifying every sphere of communist education. Our ideological workers must be innovators, studiously seeking and finding those modern forms and methods of exerting ideological influence which help theory to master the masses and to acquire material force. The way in which creative questing leads to success is demonstrated by the Azerbaijan party organization's rich experience of approaching the whole question of communist education in a comprehensive manner. The task is to raise the standards of its main spheres--ideological and political, labor and moral education--. so as to accord with the 26th CPSU Congress stipulations.

The whole system of party political education must be geared toward the creative study and comprehension by communists of the propositions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee report and the congress materials and decisions. This work must help to enrich our people's political knowledge and strenghen their ideological convictions.

Labor education occupies a leading place in ideological work. Of fundamental importance in this regard is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's point about instilling a new attitude to labor and his advice and instructions aimed at solving a whole range of organizational, social and educational problems connected with increasing the efficiency and improving the quality of every worker's work. One indisputable conclusion to emerge from the congress was: If you want to live better, you have to work better and work more.

The unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets demands that everyone display a keener sense of responsiblity, initiative and firm and conscious discipline. It is these qualities which propaganda and ideological work at all levels must cultivate in people.

Of very great importance to the party and the whole country is the conclusion drawn by the congress that the fraternal friendship among the peoples of our multinational motherland is steadily growing stronger, that the national cultures are flourishing and enriching one another and that the culture of a united Soviet people is taking shape. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, it is our sacred duty to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and pride in belonging to the great Soviet motherland. (tumultuous applause) Loyal to the combat traditions of proletarian internationalism the Azerbaijan CP will continue to strengthen the fraternal bonds of friendship between the republic's working people and the great Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union and to augment the republic's contribution to the nationwide cause of communist building. (tumultuous applause) We will continue to develop and deepen the unity of Soviet Azerbaijan's internationalist family of working people and to steadily implement the Leninist principles of the party's nationalities policy. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Socialist society's moral values play a special role in the improvement of the individual's way of life and his spiritual enrichment. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the need to further intensify the working people's moral education and to struggle still more actively to eradicate everything which interferes with the molding of the new person. Azerbaijan's party organizations and labor collecties have accumulated a lot of experience of moral education. In the light of the 26th congress decisions this work now becomes even more important. The system of moral education which has evolved here must be used more efficiently and its content must be enriched with the ideas and propositions put forward in the CPSU Central Committee report.

The party demands that every organizational, financial and judicial means be used to preclude parasitism, bribery speculation, the obtaining of unearned income and any encroachments on socialist property. In our society there must be no place for those who ek to give as little as possible while grabbing as much as possible from the state. (tumultuous applause) taking the congress instructions as a guide, selfishness, small-mindedness, indifference to the people's needs, drunkenness and other abnormalities must be persistently eradicated.

The efforts of all labor collectives, social organizations and communists in the republic must be geared toward the struggle against them. (tumultuous applause)

The key problem, set by the congress, in improving the individual is the active, purposeful molding of his interests and requirements. Every citizen in a mature socialist society must be able to make rational use of its rich material and spiritual potential. People must be taught this and one must nurture in them a striving for spiritual enrichment and multifaceted, socially useful activity for the motherland's good. This, in fact, is one of the main avenues of moral education, ideological work and of the party's entire social policy. Azerbaijan's party organizations and ideological institutions must also exert every effort to implement it consistently. (applause)

From the 26th congress rostrum a lofty evaluation was made of the difficult work of the large army of Soviet journalists. This, of course, places a great obligation on them. The republic's mass information and propaganda media must be a genuine rostrum of party and public opinion and the party's closest and most active assistance in propagandizing and implementing the 26th congress decisions.

Always and in everything the mass media must firmly pursue the Leninist principles and traditions of party journalism: Namely, conducting a serious, specific dialogue with readers and listeners on current issues of the Soviet state's economic and social development and its domestic and foreign policy and on the Soviet people's labor and everyday problems, illuminating vividly the progress of socialist competition, skillfully and concretely propagandizing advanced experience and boldly opposing everything which hinders our progress. There must be no avoidance of awkward themes, or so-called tough questions either in oral propaganda or in press articles or television and radio broadcasts. Detailed answers must be given from party stances to all the questions worrying Soviet people. It is very important to increase the informational content of every publication.

On the whole, comrades, there are great and crucial tasks facing propaganda. It is necessary to improve all its links and to conduct this work in a lively and interesting way, with scholarly depth and great scope.

The 26th congress placed crucial tasks before the creative intelligentsia. Masters of culture are called upon to pay greater attention to the fundamental problems of building a new world and to open up more vividly Soviet man's inner world. These instructions are based on a profound confidence in the talent of the artist who must help the party actively to share communist convictions and who must occupy an active stance in the implacable struggle against hostile ideology and against views and deeds that are alien to our morality and our way of life. We are confident that the republic's creative unions and societies and their party organizations will mobilize the intelligentsia toward giving artistic expression to the party congress ideas and toward creating vivid and talented works and that they will ensure a qualitatively new upsurge of Azerbaijan's socialist culture. (applause)

The front of communist education and of molding an historically new type of individual is a broad one. And one of its most important strategic avenues, whose significance was stressed by the 26th party Congress, is general secondary, higher and secondary specialized education. The main point now, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, is to improve the quality of training and of moral and labor education in schools, to overcome formalism in evaluating the results of teachers' and students' work and to improve the training of school pupils for socially useful work. The republic's educators must draw the most serious conclusions from the congress instructions. A loftly civic responsibility rests on them for the fate of the future generation of builders of communism. Great tasks have been set before the VUZes. Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, we must make fuller use of the VUZes' scientific potential and improve the planning and quality of training of specialist cadres.

Comrades: The 26th congress documents and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report are the embodiment of our party's political perspicacity, ideological maturity and wisdom. They contain many new theoretical propositions which illuminate the path of our progress. The republic's social scientists are called upon to be the foremost propagandists of Marxist-Leninist theory and to elaborate in a purposeful way the problems posed by life and set in the CPSU Central Committee report. Let us cite just a few of these: The augmentation of the Communist Party's guiding and directing role at the contemporary stage, the working class' leading role under conditions of developed socialism, improving Soviet society's socioclass structure, the further prosperity and rapprochement of the socialist nations, the union republics' contribution to the development of the country's unified economic complex and the problems and features of ideological and political-educational work under contemporary conditions. When elaborating these and other problems, our scholars must take as their base the very rich experience accumulated in the country and in our republic. Azerbaijan's tremendous economic and social transformations in the last 10 years and the republic party organization's multifaceted, purposeful activity in fulfilling the 24th and 25th party Congress decisions provide exceptionally rich material for theoretical generalizations and conclusions.

In the nationwide struggle to implement the 26th congress' designs, the party assigns an important, crucial role to ideological cadres. "We would like party policy to merge with the masses' activity," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the congress, "and that party education may teach people, in V.I. Lenin's words, 'to act in the way that communism indeed demands.' In other words, the point is to achieve an actual unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic work." It is in precisely this vein that we must launch our entire practical work.

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress documents unfolded before the Soviet people an imposing panorama of inspired creative work, defined specific aims and set clear guidelines for rapid progress.

The congress' decisions are alive and active. Having entered the hearts of communists and all Soviet people, they have acquired practical force. The congress' ideas have stirred the entire country and are exerting a tremendous beneficial influence on all aspects of our life.

The congress' ideas have winged their way around our world and are at the center of the world public's attention. They are now exerting a beneficial influence on the processes of world development. And there can be no doubt that this influence will continue to grow.

We can see, comrades, that our duty consists in being in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to implement the 26th congress' decisions. All-union socialist competition has been launched in the country for the successful fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development for 1981 and for the entire 11th 5-year plan. We have entered this competition with a Red Banner won in 1980, in the 10th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous applause]. Our task is to struggle for a new victory in socialist competition so that 1981 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan may become a Red Banner period for Soviet Azerbaijan. [tumultuous, prolonged applause]

Great is the historical destination of the October Revolution's motherland, which is marching toward communism, and of its working people--the fighters for and builders of a new society. A historic task has fallen to the lot of each generation of Soviet people. The present generation has one, too. It is to comprehensively improve the developed socialist society, to firmly establish communist principles in it and to protect and uphold peace. (tumultuous, prolonged applause).

So let us be worthy of this noble historic mission and devote all our strength, knowledge and experience to the successful implementation of the plans of our dear Communist Party's 26th Congress and to strengthening our beloved motherland's economic might! (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all stand)

## ALIYEV RECEIVES TBILISI, YEREVAN DELEGATIONS

LD091559 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 28 March G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received the delegations from Tbilisi and Yerevan which are participating in a meeting of Baku's aktiv dedicated to the presentation of Azerbaijan's capital of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for victory in the all-union socialist competition.

Traditional socialist competition among Tbilisi, Yerevan and Baku, Comrade Aliyev said, after warmly greeting the guests, promotes the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges, the solution of important social questions and, mainly, the strengthening of friendship among the peoples of the fraternal Transcaucasian republics. The working people of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan and their capitals performed excellently during the 10th 5-Year Plan, which was a red-banner one for the entire Transcaucasus. Their remarkable successes and the activity of republic party organizations deservedly received a lofty appraisal in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Speaking about the joint measures conducted by the three republics, which are of great significance for intensifying the working people's international education, Comrade Aliyev stressed the need for the further consolidation of ties and cooperation among the transcaucasian republics, including among the working people of Tbilisi, Yerevan and Baku and their city party organizations.

He wished the Georgian and Armenian working people new successes in the 1981 and 11th 5-Year Plan shock vigil and expressed the confidence that, during traditional socialist competition, they will augment their achievements and will implement the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions with honor.

The delegations' leaders--Secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom N. Sh. Endeladze and secretary of Yerevan Gorkom A.A. Stepanyan--expressed hearty thanks for the cordiality and hospitality shown to them in Soviet Azerbaijan's capital and expressed the confidence that the bonds of friendship linking the Transcaucasian republics' capitals will strengthen and develop, yielding good fruit on the path of communist building.

Participating in the talks were V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, N. Kh. Akhmedov, chairman of Baku Gorispolkom, and L.A. Sokolov, T.D. Akhundov and A.N. Abbasov, secretaries of Baku Gorkom.

## PARTY RESOLUTION ON PEOPLE'S LETTERS REPORTED

LD100741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee; on Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress speaks of the tremendous significance of working people's letters and proposals as a most important channel of the party's living link with the masses. Every party worker and every leader must regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty to the people and the party.

In the period between the 25th and 26th party congresses the CPSU Central Committee received more than 3 million letters and the Central Committee reception room received almost 100,000 visitors. During this period local party organs considered 15 million written and verbal statements from citizens.

The 26th CPSU Congress received more than 270,000 letters, greetings messages and labor reports reflecting working people's deep interest in deciding socioeconomic questions of the country's development and their concern for the affairs of state and society.

Many proposals and remarks from working people were used in preparing the congress document.

Working people's letters and proposals help party organizations to find their bearings better, to be more objective in assessing the work of party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations, to gain a clearer view of shortcomings and ways of eliminating them and to formulate correct political decisions that accord with the CPSU's Leninist course. They are one of the most trusted and valuable sources of information about urban and rural working people's demands and aspirations and about the state of affairs in various spheres of our society's socioeconomic, political and spiritual life and they are one means of implementing Soviet citizens' constitutional rights.

In recent years party and soviet organs and economic and public organizations have substantially improved work with citizens' letters and proposals. This has to a considerable extent promoted the creation in labor collectives, institutions and organizations of good working and living conditions and a healthy moral and psychological climate and the successful fulfillment of production plans.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee notes that there are serious omissions in the consideration of citizens' written and verbal appeals in certain central state, economic and public organs and local party, soviet and other organizations. There are cases of a callous, bureaucratic attitude toward legitimate requests and valid statements and of a failure to keep promises made on previous occasions, which forces citizens to appeal to superior organizations and institutions and to make long journeys to obtain satisfaction of their requests.

Certain party and soviet organs sometimes fail to display due principle and exactingness in assessing the actions of officials who manifest bureaucratism and red tape in considering working people's letters, and do not react keenly enough to the cases of eyewash and persecution over criticism and the signals about shortcomings in work which are contained in letters. Instances occur of a failure to observe the prescribed procedure for receiving citizens.

The CPSU Central Committee resolves:

1. CPSU Central Committee sections, the CPSU Central Committee party control committee, the union republic communist party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries, departments and economic organizations must be guided strictly in their work with working people's letters and proposals by the propositions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress to the effect that every party worker and every leader must regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty to the people and the party.

2. Party, soviet, trade union and economic organs must formulate and implement specific measures to further improve forms and methods of work with letters and the personal reception of citizens, to consolidate the accumulated positive experience and to eliminate the shortcomings and factors that give rise to complaints.

The state of work with letters and work to receive working people is to be systematically checked at enterprises and in institutions and organizations, and these questions are to be regularly discussed at party organ plenums and bureau meetings, at soviet ispolkom sessions and sittings, and in ministry and department collegiums.

There is to be an increase in the personal responsibility of leaders and officials for the correct organization of work with working people's letters, proposals and verbal appeals, for the prompt taking of measures on the essence of the issues raised, and for the promptness of replies to the authors of statements. Attempts to suppress criticism, the persecution of letter writers, and cases of bureaucratism, red tape and a lack of principle in assessing official misdeeds and abuses are to be resolutely nipped in the bud. The factors prompting repeated and collective complaints from citizens are to be revealed and eliminated.

3. It is deemed necessary to widely introduce into the practice of the work of party and soviet organs, ministries, departments, institutions and organizations and profound study of working people's letters, proposals and complaints and the utilization in their work of the information contained in letters. More active use is to be made of the experience--which has proved its worth--of holding open letter days, of leaders reporting back to labor collectives on work with letters and of leading personnel making trips to investigate specific statements on the spot and to personally receive citizens actually at enterprises and construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at the population's place of residence.

4. Party, soviet, trade union and economic organs must ensure broad publicity in considering working people's proposals, statements and complaints and the more active participation in this work of party committee members, deputies, leading workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia. Proposals, criticisms and requests whose resolution requires consideration of the collective opinion are to be submitted for discussion by workers' meetings and citizens' gatherings.

Questions of improving work with letters and organizing the reception of working people must be kept within the daily view of enterprise and institution primary party organizations, ministries and departments. Party organizations must outline and implement measures to educate cadres in the spirit of a sensitive attitude toward people and great responsibility for the timely and correct resolution of incoming requests, wishes and proposals from working people.

A healthy moral and psychological climate and an atmosphere promoting the development of open comradely criticism and self-criticism and precluding the appearance of anonymous slander must be created in labor collectives.

5. Party, soviet and administrative organs and primary party organizations must step up legal propaganda and systematically and promptly brief the population about the wide range of issues broached in letters and at the personal reception of citizens. It is necessary to organize the qualified explanation of citizens' constitutional rights and duties, legislation relating to the consideration of proposals statements and complaints, the powers of state and public organs, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials in resolving working people's requests and the procedure for appealing decisions taken on statements and complaints.

6. Editorial boards of central and local newspapers, magazines, radio stations and television must improve work with letters, publish them more frequently, systematically report the results of their consideration and send roundups of letters to the relevant organizations so they can take measures. Party, soviet and economic leaders are to be more actively recruited to produce articles answering questions raised in letters. Extensive coverage is to be given to positive experience of work with letters and of the organization of the reception of citizens. Officials who allow bureaucratism and red tape to occur during the consideration of statements and complaints, violate the procedure for the reception of citizens or disregard criticisms must be criticized.

## EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON RELIGION, ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

LD091021 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 April 1981 publishes on page 4 a 2,400-word V. Ponomarev interview with Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Belov, chief of the scientific-atheistic literature editorial department of the CPSU Central Committee Political Literature Publishing House, entitled "Time and Religion." A. Belov comments on readers' letters, touching on the reasons for the tenacity of religious faith and the religious revival among certain sections of the population, some aspects of Soviet law relating to the people's right to profess religious beliefs and to conduct atheist propaganda, the reasons why believers become atheists and the obligation to keep seminaries open for the training of priests, pointing out that "only through education can we ensure that there is no influx of young people into seminaries." He concludes the interview as follows: "It is necessary, apart from everything else, to teach atheism and change public opinion with regard to the problems of atheism. It is necessary to help shape it and inform people better about what is happening in one of the most important sectors of our ideological work and the ideological struggle."

## LITHUANIAN TU COUNCIL PLENUM HELD 27 MARCH

LD091301 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 1

[ELTA report: "Republic Trade Union Council Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the republic Trade Unions Council was held in Vilnyus on 27 March. Council Secretary Yu. Antanaytis delivered a report "on the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

"The party regards the trade unions as its reliable bulwark among the masses, as a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting working people in building communism." These words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's from the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, the plenum stressed, are a milestone in the activity of the republic's trade unions. The trade unions have done a great deal to develop socialist competition, disseminate the experience of leading workers and support valuable initiatives. The Moscow workers' initiative, "The 1981 Targets by 7 November," and the appeal of Rostov workers to work without laggards met with a broad response in production collectives. Team organization of labor is becoming increasingly widespread. Already 19,000 teams are introducing it in the republic. Much is being done in the sphere of labor protection. To this end over R0.5 billion will be spent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The comprehensive plans for improving people's working conditions and health compiled by economic organs together with the trade unions will be of great service for ensuring further concern for people's labor and everyday life.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

## BAKU OFFICIALS HIT ON HOUSING ALLOCATION ABUSES

LD091445 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 March 81 publishes on page 3 under the headline "In the Baku Azerbaijan Gorkom; Executing the 44th Baku City Party Conference Decisions; on Abuses Allowed by Certain Leading workers of Baku City Housing, Economic and Administrative Organs in Exchanging Apartments," a 2,000-word unattributed report on the Baku Gorkom discussion of official abuses in housing allocation, especially in exchanging apartments. The report names various officials deemed guilty of "unprincipledness, irresponsibility and protectionism," describes penalities imposed on them and calls for stricter party control over housing matters.

## LATE MARCH WEATHER, CROP PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD081531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 3

[Report by agricultural meteorologist Ye. Zverintseva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The USSR's European territory was warm throughout the 10-day period [presumably through end of March], only at the end of the month did the temperature fall somewhat. There were 1-3 days of precipitation; 4-6 days in some places. The amount varied between 1-10 and 30-45 mm.

The warm weather brought about an intensive thaw. The fields were free from snow 7-15 days earlier than usual in Belorussia, southern and western parts of the Central Region and Central Chernozem Region.

In southern parts of the Ukraine and Moldavia conditions were conducive to the sowing of spring grain crops and moisture reserves were good. There was sufficient productive moisture in the fields of the North Caucasus. Winter wheat is in the tillering phase here, with stem extension evident in early-sown crops. In the extreme south of Belorussia, northern and northeastern oblasts of the Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast and southern Volgogradskaya Oblast perennial grasses commenced vegetation 7-10 days earlier than usual and the crops were in satisfactory condition. In southern parts of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays the plants were 10-14 cm tall; in the remaining area, where plants began to vegetate in mid-March, perennial grasses were 3-6 cm tall. Almost throughout the USSR's European territory fruit crops have emerged from their dormant state.

In the Transcaucasian republics early-sown winter wheat has produced shoots. Orchards are in blossom on Georgia's Black Sea coast and in the Transcaucasian valleys.

The weather remains warm on the USSR's Asian territory. In south Kazakhstan the maximum temperature was 24 degrees; it was 3-7 degrees in most parts of Siberia. There was little or no precipitation. Winter crops were in the growth phase throughout the 10-day period in south Kazakhstan.

It was warm in the Central Asian republics, especially in southwestern parts of Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. There was rain everywhere. Early-sown winter wheat is producing shoots. Grass is growing rapidly. Alfalfa continues to form side shoots in southern parts. Sour cherry, plum, sweet cherry and peach trees are blossoming all over southern Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. In places mulberry trees have formed their fifth leaves and the vines their first leaves.

## PRESSING ISSUES FOR SPRING SOWING VIEWED

LD091151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Spring Is Pressing Us"]

[Text] Everywhere spring is preoccupying the plowman and adding to his cares with every passing day. In the south Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics the sowing is underway and work is in full swing in the orchards and vineyards. Over 1 million hectares are sown to spring crops in the Ukraine. The Kazakh machine operators have sown seeds on almost 800,000 hectares, while the Uzbek machine operators have sown over 0.5 million hectares.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress the arable farmers are seeking to increase the yields as much as possible and to increase the production of produce. The efforts of the communists and all rural workers, who welcomed warmly the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution on socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan period's plans, are directed toward this.

As before, special attention is being paid to the grainfields. Much is being done for this. In the majority of regions the soil has been well prepared since the fall and stocks of seeds have been stored. In accordance with the party and government resolution on additional measures to prepare and carry out spring fieldwork in 1981, the pool of machinery has been supplemented by tractors, motor vehicles, and mechanisms for loading mineral fertilizers and seeds. Fertilizer deliveries have increased. The collectives of many farms are making skillful use of their increased potential. In the majority of farms, grain and pulse crop seeds have been almost entirely prepared. The fieldworkers of Voronezhskaya, Kokchetavskaya, and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts have their seeds in good condition. At the same time in some places there is a shortage of seeds and their quality is poor. Thus, in Severdlovskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts 30-50 percent of seed stocks are substandard. There is a difficult situation in a number of farms with regard to seed potatoes. It is necessary to grade the tubers carefully and where necessary set up their purchase from the population. It is essential to pay more attention to pulse crops whose production should reach 12-13 million tons in the new 5-year plan. Fodder is the basis of stockraising, which the 26th party congress called the shock front. It is necessary to provide for a good yield from the forage field and to lay in fertilizers and grass seeds for it.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have 2,617,000 tractors and 90 percent of these as well as almost all trailed attachments are repaired. The coefficient of readiness is high on many farms in Moldavia and Lithuania. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirovskaya, Uralskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts have in point of fact failed to repair one out of every six tractors. The situation is the same with regard to trailed implements. The party committees and economic organs must step up their attention toward the repair of equipment. It is important also to take pains to ensure that the machines are in reliable hands and to create good working and daily living conditions for people.

The cottongrowers' main wealth is the land. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Chernigovsakaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts have procured sufficient mineral and organic fertilizers. Throughout the country as a whole 13 million tons more organic fertilizers have been applied than last year. At the same time the arable farmers of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to fulfill the plans for the carting out of local fertilizers.

About 140,000 agronomists work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in interfarm enterprises. Specialists are concerned for the assimilation of progressive methods of labor. A creative individual approach to each field is not a whim or good intention but a reliable path to success. But on a number of farms of Kurskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts the agronomic service is not operating at full strength. In some places even now people are limiting themselves to mere talk of the need to improve seed cultivation, to improve technology, and apply zonal and soil conservation systems of arable farming. An end must be put to this practice, and the workers of the agricultural organs must help the specialists here.

With present production scales, success is impossible without firm, permanent ties with science. The consolidation of these contacts with, for instance, the employees of the all-union scientific research institute of grain economy (at the settlement of Shortandy) has enabled the north Kazakh graingrowers to determine the correct approach toward the virgin land and to make the harvest bigger and more stable. Scientists right now are helping to determine the sowing periods, the optimum field structure, and dosages in the application of fertilizers. The contacts of Siberian arable farmers, Tadzhik cottongrowers and Azerbaijan and Armenian viticulturists with selection workers, soil scientists and entomologists are strengthening. The party and soviet organs are called on to give every encouragement to the businesslike mutual relations between scientists and practical workers and to direct their efforts toward the joint solution of important economic tasks.

Their partners--the machine builders and chemical industry workers--should share the arable farmers' spring cares with them. They have done much for the future harvest. But far from all collectives are fulfilling promptly their duty to farming. In the first 2 months of this year alone, the industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for the production of 36 out of 220 types of tractor components. The same thing applies to spare parts for tillage implements. By the beginning of the spring toil the Altay motor plant, the Kirgizavtomash plant, the Yerevan and Karaganda industrial rubber articles plants, the Uzbekselmash and Lvovkhimselmash associations had failed to supply the countryside with thousands of trailer units and tractor and motor vehicle components. The chemical industry workers have a lot to do so as not only to fulfill the plans for the production of fertilizers and herbicides but also to deliver them in above-plan quantities to the countryside.

For the graingrowers and their partners there is now no task more important or crucial than to perform the fieldwork promptly and do everything to steadily increase the yield per hectare.

PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS ADOPT AGRICULTURE DECISIONS

LD092324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted decisions on measures to strengthen the material-technical base of the agrochemical service and to increase the efficiency of the chemicalization of agriculture in the years 1981-85 and on additional measures to ensure the safekeeping of equipment in agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers note that in the period since the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the production and supply to agriculture of mineral fertilizers has been considerably increased, the volume of use of fodder additives and soil improvers has risen and the range of chemical and biological means of plant protection has been improved. There has been a substantial increase in the volume of the accumulation and use of organic fertilizers, however, increased efficiency in the chemicalization of agricultural production is being held back because of the poor level of provision of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the Selkhozkhimiya Production Association with storehouses for the acceptance and storage of chemical products and with the transportation means and special equipment essential for the transportation and use of these products.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and party, administrative and agricultural bodies of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, being guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to secure in the years 1981-85 an all-round strengthening of the material-technical base of this service and increased efficiency in the chemicalization of agricultural production.

There is provision for a complex of measures to develop the production base of the chemicalization service of the system of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, and to secure on this basis a reduction of losses of means of chemicalization on their way from the factories to the fields and an increased return from their use.

Tasks are defined for the councils of ministers of union republics and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for the construction and commissioning of storehouses for the storage of chemical products in the period 1981-85 to a total capacity of 935 million tons of storage at any one time. This is considerably more than was built in the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are published in the press.

PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING TASKS

LD090843 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 2

[UZTAG report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] The rural workers of Ferganskaya Oblast have every opportunity to make a fitting contribution to implementing the food program whose foundations were outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. This was discussed by the participants in the Ferganskiy Obkom plenum held on 28 March.

Reports on progress in fulfilling Uzbek CP Central Committee decisions on questions of speeding up the development of livestock raising were delivered at the plenum by first secretaries of raykoms and of the Kuvasay Gorkom.

It was noted in the speeches that in recent years the oblast's farms have done some work to develop livestock raising, extend interfarm cooperation, concentration and specialization in this important sector of agriculture and strengthen the fodder base. As a result the production of meat, milk and eggs on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased considerably in the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the previous 5 years. At the same time the plenum participants stressed that these results could be weightier if the reserves which exist on every farm were brought into play.

In the resolution which was adopted, the plenum defined concrete tasks to further increase the production and procurement of livestock products and to strengthen the material and technical base and the fodder base for the sector.

The plenum also discussed the question of further improving work with working people's letters and statements and the reception of citizens in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.